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Tel Aviv: 52 Rehov Nahlat Benyamin, P.O.Box 1125, Tel. 64251/2.
Haifa: 34 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 4394/5.
Annual Subscription: IL.57.
Single Copy: 17 Agora.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1960 • 2 Tevet, 5721 • 3 Rageb, 1380

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Vol. XXXVI. No. 9912*

ZIONISTS came to London in 1920 for their first conference since the end of World War I in a mood that was a mixture of gloom and exultation: they were mourning the loss of hundreds of thousands of Jews in battles and pogroms, while they were celebrating the political gains of the Balfour Declaration and the San Remo Conference. Herzl's dream of a return to Zion under the banner of a great power was being fulfilled; the power concerned was one noted for its liberalism and its love of freedom. It is small wonder that a majority of the delegates believed that it would be possible to collect a self-imposed tithe from the Jewish people amounting to £25m. over five years. It was decided to form a special fund, the Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund) as one of the two main instruments in the rebuilding of the Homeland. (The Jewish National Fund had been created long since.)

KEREN HAYESOD

It is interesting to recall that even at this London Conference delegates quarrelled with typical fervour over such ideological issues as the role of non-Zionists and the political functions of the Zionist Organization. The Brandeis group from the U.S. argued that Zionism no longer needed to have political functions and should concentrate on economic affairs, so that there was no longer any necessity to differentiate between Zionists and non-Zionists. On the other hand, this group thought the target set was impossible, and that £100,000 a year was the maximum that could be collected.

In the result the Keren Hayesod managed to collect an average of a million pounds sterling annually during the years that passed between the London Conference and the formation of the State. Weizmann and others have pointed out how many of those who went to the camps would have lived if the original financial goal had been achieved. In 13 years since Statehood, the fund raised $750m., an average of $60m. a year, so the initial figure was not so fantastic.

On the other hand, the funds provided by the Keren Hayesod made possible some of the most splendid achievements of the Jewish people in this country, beginning with the settlement of the Emek Jezreel. The creation of the State would have been impossible without the practical work financed by the funds provided by world Jewry through the Keren Hayesod.

Furthermore, the Keren Hayesod became a great medium for education and for maintaining a sense of Jewish unity. Speakers such as Weizmann and Sokolow insisted fiercely that the "tithe" paid to the Fund was not a charitable donation but a voluntary tax borne by the Jews of the Diaspora.

An important educational aspect of the Fund was that it brought—and still brings—men of the highest calibre to remote outposts of the Dispersion to report and to interprete what was happening in Palestine — and, later, in Israel. The attachment to Israel through the Keren Hayesod kept Jews aware of their identification with their people, and they expressed this through ever-increasing donations to the Fund.

Then came Hitler, World War II, the revelations of Bergen-Belsen and Auschwitz and the creation of the State. Contributions soared and Jews who had been uncertain of their attachments hurried to pay their tithes, many of them conscience-stricken that they had begun to pay so late.

Nevertheless there is little occasion for complacency in the sessions now taking place. Time and again contributions have fallen far short of promises, with the result that the Jewish Agency has been forced to cut its commitments.

Certain communities in the Diaspora have proved more alive to their responsibilities than others. There is no reason why the average per capita contributions from Latin American countries should not match those of the British Dominions and the United States.

Another urgent problem is the organization of educational and allied services.

Despite these criticisms, however, the Keren Hayesod remains a most vital factor in the building of Israel and an all-important link between this country and Jewish com-

CONGO DEADLOCK AT U.N.

Afro-Asian, Western Motions Both Fail

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — The General Assembly ran into a deadlock on the Congo crisis yesterday when it was unable to agree on either of two rival proposals before it.

It first defeated a resolution sponsored by India, Yugoslavia, UAR, Ceylon, Ghana, Iraq, Indonesia and Morocco, which called for the dispatch of an advisory group to the Congo to work on the spot with the U.N. special representative, Mr. R. Dayal. The vote was 42-28, with 27 abstentions.

The proposal also urged the immediate release of all political prisoners in the Congo, a call for the immediate convening of the Congolese Parliament under U.N. protection, steps to prevent Congolese armed units from interfering in the country's political life, and a demand for the recall of all Belgian military and quasi-military personnel.

The Assembly then went on to reject an Anglo-American counter-resolution requesting the Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjold, to assist Congolese President Joseph Kasavubu in establishing conditions in which Parliament could meet and function in security and freedom from outside interference.

The vote on the Western plan was 43-22, with 32 nations abstaining.

Continue in Congo

Mr. Hammarskjold took the floor immediately and announced that the Congo operation will continue as before. He said the failure of the Assembly to act did not invalidate previous decisions.

Faced with the deadlock, the Assembly unanimously approved an Austrian proposal that the Congo item be placed on the agenda of the session that will be resumed on March 7.

During the speeches preceding the vote, in which delegates explained their positions, Mr. Michael Comay, Israel delegation head, said the U.N. effort to avert civil war in the Congo and his regret at the attacks on Mr. Hammarskjold would lead him to vote for the Western resolution, because it supported the Secretary-General's programme.

He said the apparent differences of opinion with some African countries on the question did not mean that Israel ignores their efforts "to help a sister country."

(See Hammarskjold—P. 3, Col. 6)

UN Defers Debate On Arab Refugees

UNITED NATIONS. — The Special Political Committee on Monday deferred debate on the Palestine refugee question until the March session of the General Assembly.

Arab delegates announced they still want to bring in a resolution covering the refugee situation and disputed an Israel statement that the debate was completed and need not be taken up again in the resumed session.

Britain supported the Arab view that the question remains on the agenda for the session when it resumes on March 7.

Abdul Moneim Rifai of Jordan said he understood the terms of the adjournment to mean the item was still on the agenda for the resumed session.

Mr. Michael Comay of Israel objected to the Jordan delegate's interpretation, saying there was "no justification for reopening this item." He said no policy decision had to be made. The Director of UNRWA was going ahead with proposals outlined in his report and there was "therefore nothing to discuss in the spring."

Mr. Comay said resumption of the item would be "politically and psychologically undesirable."

Rabbinate Vote Put Off a Week

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN
Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The elections for the Chief Rabbinate have been postponed until next Wednesday. Before then, however, it is expected that the Knesset will enact a law postponing the elections for six months or a year.

These developments followed inter-party negotiations in the Knesset on Monday night and yesterday, and indications are that a compromise will be reached on a watered-down version of the Rimalt Bill.

The compromise — put forward by the National Religious Party, accepted by Ahdut Ha'avoda, and likely to be accepted by Mapai — eliminates the section in the Rimalt Bill which provides that a Chief Rabbi continue in office until his successor is elected.

It retains the other provision in the Bill calling for the postponement of the elections — but whereas the original Bill set a period of one year, this may be reduced to six months.

If the bill is passed in this

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Carrier Fire Toll Estimated at 56

NEW YORK (AP). — A grim search for bodies neared an end on Tuesday in the fire-blackened maze of passages aboard the giant super-carrier Constellation. Authorities said the death toll might reach 56.

Known dead totalled 45 and 10 others were reported missing, with little likelihood of being found alive. At least 150 were injured, 48 being hospitalized.

Eichmann Story 'All Mixed Up'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Adolf Eichmann claims the "Life" magazine version of his memoirs "is all mixed up." "To Sassen (who wrote down the memoirs) I gave the opinions I held in 1945. It is not true that I am still a hard-boiled Nazi," the prisoner said, according to his defence counsel, Dr. Robert Servatius, who met newsmen after two session yesterday with his client in the presence of a police officer.

Eichmann told his lawyer the articles were inaccurate when they described his reactions to seeing a Jewish child shot and Jews put into the gas chambers. He also explained his infamous "I will jump gladly into my grave knowing six million Jews are dead," as a distortion of a speech he had made to fellow officers upon Germany's collapse.

What he said then, he claims, was "everything is lost, but at least we killed six million 'Reichsfeinde' (enemies of the Reich)." He had meant this as the satisfaction of a defeated soldier who was glad that at least the enemy had suffered too, said Dr. Servatius.

Asked whether Eichmann had expressed regret, Dr. Servatius said his client had told him "regret (Bereuen, in German) is not the right word. It is for a child to regret. I acted on orders. The generals and those who dropped the atom bombs don't regret it. They also followed orders."

The prisoner said, "Now, every army officer would stop to think of what happened after World War Two. Today I would act differently."

Eichmann claims that far fewer than six million Jews had been killed by the Nazis and he would bring statistics to court to prove it, according to Dr. Servatius.

The defence counsel said Eichmann would probably be the only defence witness and that he would admit the facts but plead not guilty.

[illegible] continuing to cooperate with police interrogators and his statements already covered nearly 4,000 pages.

He had brought Eichmann a letter from his brother, he said.

Mrs. Eichmann had been unaware of her husband's deeds during the war, according to Dr. Servatius. "They were a true Aryan family. The wife sitting by the hearth and the husband out killing the Jews," he said.

He said he would meet Eichmann again today and then see the Attorney-General before returning to Germany.

Last Auschwitz Chief Arrested

FRANKFURT (Reuter). — Richard Baer, last commandant of Auschwitz, the notorius Nazi extermination camp, has been arrested, it was announced here on Tuesday.

The Frankfurt Chief Prosecutor, Mr. Heinz Wolf, said Baer, 49, a former SS Sturmbandfuehrer (Major), was arrested as a result of a nationwide sweep started several days ago.

Baer was commandant from May, 1944 until January, 1945. He succeeded Hoess and Liebehenschel, both sentenced to death and executed in Poland. Most of the Auschwitz inmates were Jews.

The West German news agency DPA said that Baer was arrested at noon yesterday with his wife at Dassendorf, a wooded suburb of Hamburg, where he had been working as a forestry inspector under another

President Ben-Zvi descending the control tower of the Nahal Sorek atomic reactor during his visit there yesterday. The workings of the reactor were explained to the President by Dr. E. D. Bergmann, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. (Photo by Yaron)

U.S. Awaits Israel Reply On Atomic Reactor Project

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — State Department officials are awaiting a reply to Secretary of State Herter's request to Ambassador Avraham Harman on December 9 for information on Israel's atomic capabilities, before concluding its spate of publicity on Israel.

But an official reply through diplomatic channels is still awaited.

According to yesterday's "New York Times", the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv was told at first that the strange-looking building going up was a textile plant.

Long-range pictures taken with a telescopic lens were then sent to Washington for study. Then word was flashed back to Tel Aviv that this was a reactor for making plutonium, similar to the U.S. plant in Savannah, Georgia.

IKE'S CONFERENCE

Associated Press said the State Department released its announcement of Mr. Herter's request shortly after President Eisenhower concluded an hour-long session with his top policy advisers to discuss this matter and the NATO Ministers' meeting in Paris last week.

Mr. Herter, Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson and Secretary of Defence Thomas S. Gates — all members of the Security Council and delegates to the Paris session — were among those in the unannounced meeting with the President.

The U.S. and Israel have been cooperating in the field of atomic energy, but this

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

B-G Statement Expected Today

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion is expected today to make a statement in the Knesset on Israel's nuclear research and development policy in connection with press reports abroad that Israel was building a "fairly large atomic reactor." The Premier is to reply to a question to that effect by Mr. Gideon Ben-Yisrael, M.K., of Mapai, which was submitted last night.

The Prime Minister's statement is likely to coincide with Israel's official reply to the request by the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Herter, for information on Israel's atomic capabilities.

Mr. Ben-Gurion and Foreign Minister Golda Meir yesterday held top-level consultations in Tel Aviv with senior government officials to formulate the Government's official statement of policy on this issue. The reply to the U.S. Government was expected to be submitted following these consultations.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem, meanwhile, confirmed that the Israel Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Avraham Harman, had been received by Mr. Herter on December 9 at the latter's request in connection with this matter.

The Israel Ambassador in Paris, Mr. Walter Eytan, is returning today on a 10-day visit for consultations with the Foreign Ministry. Although the visit had been previously arranged to discuss questions concerning the Common Market, particular importance is attributed to his present visit in view of recent developments.

Ambassador Harman was expected to arrive here at the beginning of next week in connection with the Zionist Congress, but he is likely to postpone his visit because his presence is now required in Washington.

Cairo: A-Bomb Story Israel 'Manoeuvre'

CAIRO (AP). — "Arabs will get an atomic bomb — whatever the price — any time Israel happens to possess an atomic bomb," the Cairo newspaper "Al Ahram" reported on Tuesday.

The article was by the paper's chief editor, Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, who is known to be close to Abdul Nasser.

He said the whole affair seems to be "nothing but an Israel manoeuvre aimed at spreading fear among Arabs."

Kennedy 300, Nixon 222 Votes

PALM BEACH, Florida (AP). — President-Elect John F. Kennedy said on Tuesday he will urge Congress to act speedily on medical care for the aged and aid to education, housing and areas of chronic unemployment.

Mr. Kennedy also told a news conference that he wants early action on increasing the present minimum wage of one dollar an hour.

Mr. Kennedy announced that he has appointed Vice-President-Elect Lyndon Johnson Chairman of the Advisory Council on Space Exploration problems.

He said there is nothing to reports that he is planning to confer with Western Allies in Europe shortly after his inauguration.

Mr. Kennedy, now officially elected the next President of the U.S. yesterday still faced two constitutional steps before he can move into the White House.

The 537 presidential electors, meeting in the 50 state capitals, have officially elected Mr. Kennedy with 300 electoral votes to 222 for Vice-President Richard M. Nixon. Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Conservative Democrat from Virginia, received 15. A total of 269 was needed for election.

The electoral votes will be officially counted and announced at a joint session of the Senate and House on January 6. Ironically, as presiding officer of the Senate, Mr. Nixon will announce the result.

Mr. Kennedy then will take his oath of office at the inauguration on January 20, completing the constitutional requirements for becoming chief executive.

Mr. Kennedy had a slim 112,000-vote edge in the balloting on November 8 when voters actually selected the presidential electors.

Belgians Strike Against Austerity

BRUSSELS (AP). — Thousands of Belgian workers and State and Municipal employees went on strike on Tuesday to protest against the Government's planned austerity programme.

JUST 6 DAYS till the Magen David Adom lottery
16 CARS 500 PRIZES

Ethiopia Probes 'Foreign Role' In Rebellion

ADDIS ABABA (AP). — Emperor Haile Selassie told a news conference yesterday there is no clear evidence of foreign participation in the recent rebellion, but some rebel actions raised suspicion that they might have had such help.

"We are investigating this question very carefully," the Emperor said, "but so far there is no clear evidence that any foreign hand was involved."

The Emperor said the rebels used tactics with which they were unfamiliar and this could suggest foreign help.

Major Lemma revealed there were nearly 4,500 imperial guardsmen in the capital when the attempted coup was staged. All were misled by their officers, he said, to join the revolution.

Only about 100 were still at large, the major added, and all were surrounded by loyalist troops in the nearby mountains.

Major Lemma announced the names of four rebel leaders still at large: Brigadier-General Mengistu Neway, and his younger brother, Girmame, who was governor of Jigjiga Province; the Acting Minister of the Marine Department, Getachew Bekele, and Captain Asrat Deferess of the Imperial Guard.

(From Jibuti, AFP reported yesterday that an Egyptian military plane which landed at Addis Ababa on the eve of the uprising, bringing three UAR generals and several senior officers, is still at the airport, guarded by troops loyal to the Emperor.)

LEBANON SEIZES FOUR 'SPIES' FOR ISRAEL

BEIRUT (Reuter). — Four Palestinians have been arrested in southern Lebanon for alleged espionage for Israel against Syria and the Lebanon, security sources reported yesterday.

Jordan Blames UAR For 2 New Plots

Amman Radio last night broke out into renewed vilification of the Nasser regime after it broadcast news of the discovery of two new plots by the UAR to carry out bombing and other sabotage acts in Jordan.

Cairo and Damascus radios maintained complete silence, in direct contrast to other occasions when the UAR immediately replied to Jordan accusations of subversive plots.

The Jordan radio said the first plot was discovered on December 13 in Mafrak, when a 27-year-old employee of the Public Works Department and two of his children were killed in an explosion caused after the man had tampered with the fuse of a bomb. The man's wife and another child were wounded and the house was destroyed.

Investigation revealed that the man, Rafik Rashid Hazai, had returned the same day from Syria, bringing explosives with him. A search of the destroyed house unearthed documents which implicated Hazai.

Amman Radio then broadcast a recorded interview with a Syrian infantry soldier, who identified himself as Private Halaf el Hamidi. The Syrian said he had escaped and sought asylum in Jordan, after he was jailed for refusing to lead a unit of saboteurs into Jordan.

Hamidi said the squad's task was to bring in explosives and poison. The plan was to blow up buildings in Irbid, north Jordan, and to poison the springs supplying the town with drinking water.

De Gaulle Renews Peace Offer — No Conditions

Urges Massive 'Yes' Vote

PARIS (AP). — President de Gaulle said last night that he is ready "at any moment" to open peace talks with leaders of the Algerian rebellion. He posed no conditions for the talks.

In a nationwide radio and television address, the President said he was proposing peace and added: "At any moment we are ready to receive the delegates of those who fight us."

He also made a renewed appeal to the insurgent leaders to cooperate by ending terrorism and acts of aggression.

Gen. de Gaulle said that as soon as the six-year-old Algerian rebellion ends, France is prepared to discuss with all Algerian political tendencies, "and notably with the leaders of the rebellion," the conditions for self-determination by Algeria's ten million Moslem and European residents.

(A previous effort to get peace talks going broke down in the preliminary stage last June. A rebel delegation which had come to Melun, France, for the opening talks complained that France was putting too many restrictions on peace negotiations.)

Speech of Appeal

Gen. de Gaulle's speech was principally an appeal for "massive and forthright" approval, in a referendum early next month, of his plan for a large measure of internal autonomy for Algeria. At the same time, around 30 million voters in France and overseas will be asked to approve the principle of self-determination for Algeria.

The referendum will be held January 8 in France and January 6, 7 and 8 in Algeria.

The President who toured Algeria from December 9-13, repeated his previous statements that "we can henceforth envisage the end of the (Algerian) drama."

He said the army has "re-established security in all parts of the country, to such a point that during the past eight days the insurrection killed fewer people than are killed in road and work accidents."

Gen. de Gaulle did not, however, exclude the possibility of Europeans and Algerians living together side by side.

"Whatever abuses, clashes and excitation there may have been," he said, "it is pure common sense that the Moslem communities and the French community should live together, work together and cooperate together under the same government institutions. Each, however, would have particular guarantees concerning its rights, its way of life and its security."

In appealing for a "yes" vote in the coming referendum, Gen. de Gaulle said with emotion in his voice that twice before he had turned to the nation for endorsement in times of crisis — once at the close of the war and again in mid-1958, when he returned to power.

"Now for the third time," he said, "I turn directly toward the nation... Frenchwomen, Frenchmen, the massive and forthright 'yes' that General de Gaulle, President of the Republic, asks you for, will be the decision of France. It will give Algeria the chance of a free future. It will prove to the world that the French nation is today, as much as ever, united, lucid and generous. To me, whose task is heavy, what a support it will be."

There was no immediate reaction from rebel leaders to Gen. de Gaulle's plea for peace and his statement that he will receive rebel representatives.

The President made no bones about his belief that the Algeria of the future must have its own government, and repeated his conviction that this Algeria would remain closely associated with France.

"The Algeria of tomorrow will be Algerian," he exclaimed, pointing out that eight-ninths of its population was already Moslem and that a greater proportion would be Moslem tomorrow.

At the same time he gave a more formal assurance than before to the Europeans and to those Moslems who want at all costs to remain French. "Whatever happens," he said, "France is determined to protect them."

10 Syrians Held After Ataturk Statue Blast

ANKARA (AP).— An unruly throng of 5,000 students skipped classes at Ankara University on Tuesday and staged an anti-Syrian demonstration at the tomb of the founder of the Turkish Republic, Kemal Ataturk.

The march was prompted by an attempt to blow up the statue of Ataturk in the south Turkish city of Iskenderun, near the Syrian border. Ten Syrians reportedly were arrested and charged with the bombing attempt in which only the head of the statue was damaged. No injuries were reported.

French Hold Yugoslav Ship With Munitions

BOUGIE, Algeria (AP). — The French Navy on Tuesday hailed the Yugoslav freighter Martin Krpan off the Algerian coast and found the vessel was carrying an unlisted cargo of arms.

Authorities said they found 50 tons of munitions and other explosives. They said this was not listed on the ship's manifest. The munitions are being unloaded at Bone, and will be confiscated by French authorities. The ship was bound for Tunis from Trieste.

French warships have stopped the 7,910-ton West German motor ship Paul Rickmers in the Mediterranean, the German Shipping Federation announced in Hamburg. The ship is being taken to an Algerian harbour. It is the seventh West German ship stopped by the French Navy this month.

Mapai Backs 6% Wage Hike, Protected Against Price Rises

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Mapai Secretariat yesterday gave final approval to the party's wage policy for the coming two years by adopting the "Becker" recommendations for slight wage rises mainly for production workers.

It also instructed its representatives in the Histadrut leadership to confer with the party's Cabinet Ministers to prevent any price increases that may wipe out the effects of these wage rises.

The Secretariat, which met in Jerusalem, approved demands for an average 6 per cent rise for production workers and for the lower-grade employees in the services (actually the demands are for 6 per cent for production workers, 8 per cent for building workers, and 10 per cent for agricultural labourers); changes in seniority pay for administrative grade civil servants; and for guaranteeing the real purchasing power of wage-earners against possible price rises by means of index cost-of-living allowances.

It is estimated that the demands will mean an addition of IL70m. to the country's annual wage bill.

Anxiety Over Policy

Many of the participants in the discussion expressed concern as to the effects of the proposed policy on the economy and on the wage-earners themselves. Mr. Pinhas Sapir said that there should be no doubt that the employers would find some way in which to pass on the proposed wage rises, either by raising prices or by demanding additional government supports. Both steps would seriously hinder our export drive.

The Minister also expressed doubts as to the wisdom of granting wholesale rises to production workers which would in effect mean the subsidizing of inefficient producers. He proposed that the entire question of efficiency in production be examined thoroughly, and mentioned the possibility that 10,000 workers might possibly be transferred from inefficient sectors of the economy, where they are not fully utilized, to sectors suffering from shortages of skilled workers. In the end he agreed to support the wage proposals — on condition, however, that they go only to production workers.

Party Secretary-General Yosef Almogi stressed the importance of linking the demands for wage rises with guarantees against price rises. He admitted that there existed a general feeling that there was no sense in winning wage rises when they were soon wiped out by rises in prices.

Yesterday's decisions will be brought for formal approval to the Party's Central Committee.

More Rain for Today

Light rain fell during the early evening in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Beersheba.

Today's forecast calls for rain during the morning, with partly cloudy skies for the rest of the day.

USSR to Spend Less on Arms

MOSCOW (Reuter). — The Soviet Union has cut arms expenditure by about £140m. under next year's budget proposals announced yesterday — but will spend more than £1,500m. on the space race and other scientific progress.

Science expenditure is increased by 15.7 per cent, Finance Minister Vasily Garbuzov reported.

He outlined the 1961 draft budget proposals to a joint session of the Supreme Soviet, attended by Mr. Khrushchev, fit again after influenza.

A surprise arrival was Mr. Alexei Kirichenko, once a close lieutenant of Mr. Khrushchev, but dismissed from a top party post seven months ago. Yesterday he sat on the presidium benches.

Expenditure on the armed forces would amount to 9,255m. new rubles (about £3,700m.) compared with 96,100m. old rubles (about £3,840m.) for this year.

(Conversions into sterling are made not at the current official rate but at the more realistic devalued rate of 2.52 rubles to £1, which becomes effective next January 1.)

Mr. Khrushchev announced last January that 1.2 million men would be demobilized from the armed forces in the next two years.

The Minister estimated total revenue for 1961 at 78,900m. rubles and total expenditure at 77,500m.

There would be a big government allocation of money to reduce prices of medicines and consumer goods, Mr. Garbuzov continued.

Nearly four-fifths of all 1961 budget expenditure would go to finance the national economy and social and cultural programmes.

The main effort would be directed to the growth of heavy industry, but light industry would get more than half as much again in capital investment as in 1960.

IHUD OLAMI / MAPAI

The Ihud Olami faction to the 25th Zionist Congress will meet on Sunday, December 25, 1950 at 10.00 a.m. in the board room of the Vaad Hapoel of the Histadrut, 93 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv.

The meeting will continue throughout the day. At 9.00 p.m. there will be a reception for all Congress delegates at the 'Yahdav' Club, 81 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.

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Social & Personal

The Minister of Posts, Mr. Benjamin Mintz, on Tuesday received Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, the Vice-President of the Israel Bond Organization, to discuss the issuing of a special stamp marking the 10th anniversary of the Israel Bond Campaign. Dr. Schwartz was entertained to lunch by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, and later met with the Minister of Health, Mr. Israel Barzilai, and the Minister of Transport, Mr. Yitzhak Ben Aharon. On Monday, he called on the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, and the Minister of Labour, Mr. Giora Josephthal.

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The Minister of Social Welfare, Dr. Yosef Burg, yesterday received the CARE representative in Israel, Mr. Owen Meeker, accompanied by Mrs. H. Kahn, Director of the Foreign Relations Division of the Ministry.

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The Guatemalan Ambassador, Miss Francisca Fernández Hall, on Sunday gave a farewell party in honour of the Dean of the San Carlos de Guatemala University Faculty of Medicine and Mrs. Ernesto Alarcon.

•

Mrs. Samuel Bronfman, of Montreal, and her daughter, Mrs. Phyllis Lambert, yesterday visited the Hebrew University, where they were received by President B. Mazar.

•

The Honorary Treasurer of the World Wizo Executive, Mrs. Raya Jaglom, last night gave a reception for members of the Executive from Israel and abroad at her home in Tel Aviv.

•

Mr. Fred Monosson and Mrs. Minnie Monosson on Monday visited Neve Monosson, and attended a meeting of the Local Council, of which Mr. Monosson is a member. The meeting discussed the Cultural Centre, at present under construction, which is a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Monosson to the community.

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Members of the Consular Corps and representatives of the U.N. and CARE were entertained on Monday at a Hanukka tea at the Beit Hahalutzot of the Women's League for Israel, where the annual Hanukka Bazaar took place.

•

The Aluma Freemasons Lodge of Jerusalem gave its annual Hanukka party for the children of the Alyn Crippled Childrens' Hospital at the hospital on Monday. Yesterday, the children provided the entertainment at a party for the staff and invited guests to celebrate the 70th birthday of Dr. Edgar Heilbronner, Honorary Medical Director of the hospital.

•

The Haifa Rotary Club will visit the Nitzanim School for underprivileged children at Tirat Hacarmel at 1.30 p.m. today. They will hear a lecture on "Problems of the Backward Child" by Mr. David Kelter, Director of the Ma'avar School.

The Jerusalem Rotary Club will hold its weekly luncheon today at 1.15 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A. A film on Alaska will be shown.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Mekor Baruch, 21 Tachkemoni St., 23894.

TEL AVIV: Breiman, 58 Allenby, 63262. Ora, 96 Dizengoff, 22820. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 65159. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 83305. **JAFFA**: Vita, Yafo, St. No. 41, 82973. **BAT YAM**: Shulamit, 4 Daniel. **HOLON**: Ribak, Struma Sq. **PETAH TIKVA**: Assuta, 7 Stampfer, 911730. **RAMAT GAN**: Lipschitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. **REHOVOT**: Kibner, 21 Teller, 951841. **HAIFA**: Balfour, 1 Massada, [illegible].

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Zapler, Shikun Selah 13/2, Kiryat Yovel. Dr. Krauss, 37 Gaza, [illegible]. Dr. [illegible], 43 Rashi. Dr. Hakmovitz, 16 Ussishkin, 23002.

TEL AVIV Dr. Eisen, 8 Shimshon, 20763. Dr. Garnea, 35 Frishman, corner 80 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 78 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 30 Arlosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 42 Keren Kayemet, 51374. Dr. Hareven, 6 Rehov Epstein, [illegible].

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Businessman Turned Educator

Mr. E.G. Okeke, Minister of Education of Eastern Nigeria, chats with the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Abba Eban, and the Dean of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, Prof. M. Rachmilewitz (centre).

"I am a businessman by temperament," says Mr. E. G. Okeke, Minister of Education of Eastern Nigeria. "I like to make bold decisions and to take short cuts. I hate red tape and caution. This is why being a Minister in a new and growing State appeals to me. And this is why I feel so much affinity to the State of Israel."

Mr. Okeke is young in appearance — he is only 45 and he has a young wife and three school-going children. He is one of a family of no less than forty children. He graduated as a teacher, became principal to a school, but gave up his profession to enter business.

By 1951, when Nigeria began its great struggle for political independence, Mr. Okeke had become one of the most successful businessmen in Eastern Nigeria — a director of five public limited companies, an importer, an exporter of rubber, cocoa and palm products, a transport company owner and a director of a chain of department stores. He was an active party member and devoted himself to the struggle for liberation.

When asked by the Governor-General of Nigeria to join the government in 1953, he replied: "Politics in this country is pregnant with uncertainties. I have seedlings that I am growing (a reference to his numerous business enterprises). If I leave them they will surely wither away."

"And have they withered away?" I asked the present Minister of Education. "I can only tell you that when I was in business I never knew how much it cost me and my family to live. Today I do," he smiled wrily. "However, I still consider it a privilege," he added.

Game of Chess

Mr. Okeke regards the struggle for Nigerian independence "as a game of chess." The clever, educated and shrewd player should always be able to win. That is why the Nigerian leaders placed so much emphasis on education from the very beginning of the struggle. "Today we have 10,000 Nigerians receiving higher education in the United Kingdom and 1,000 in the United States. We remain on friendly terms with England despite our struggle for independence, which we waged without violence. I believe this is because we emphasized education before all things."

In Eastern Nigeria today one hundred per cent of the children of school-going age attend school. Free education is provided for four years, after which parents are expected to pay.

"However, Nigerians are well aware of the value of education, and parents will go hungry rather than keep their children away from school. It is when we get to higher education that only 30 per cent of those who apply can be accepted. A shortage of qualified teachers," he explained.

To overcome this difficulty, Mr. Okeke has gone off on a world-wide recruiting mission, looking for science graduates, doctors, architects and engineers. "We've had an amazing response to this recruitment. There are literally thousands of applicants, from India, Ceylon, Australia, Canada, England and Europe. Response was so great that the Public Service Commission men accompanying me have already gone home. We already selected a first batch of 72 science teachers, 19 engineers and architects and a few medical men. And we shall deal with other applicants in due course. There are 42 applicants from Israel who will be considered with the others."

Mr. Okeke stressed that salaries and working conditions offered are calculated to attract the best. The Ashby report, published this year, estimates that Nigeria needs 10,000 college graduates in the next ten years.

Schools and More Schools

"We have more than doubled the number of high schools in the past two years. At present we have 137 high schools and we intend to have 30 more in the next year. In 1951, when we started, we had only 10," he says with understandable pride.

In the early grades of primary school, the native Nigerian languages are used as a medium for teaching, with English as a secondary language. As the upper forms are reached, English is used exclusively.

Two factors are preventing Nigerian students from coming to Israel to study — the language and the expense. "However," says Mr. Okeke, "I believe that Nigerian students should study in Israel. This is a young nation tackling her problems with courage and imagination — a nation which at the time of gaining independence had limited resources and which had to absorb nomadic peoples and to improve the agriculture in a wasted land. I see that great progress has been made. I should like Nigerian youth to follow such an example."

"The Government of Israel is prepared to meet us halfway on the question of expense. Language will cease to be a problem if enough students come to study — then the medium can be English. There are possibilities of Israel training medical students for us, but this project is still in the discussion stage."

Mr. Okeke left Israel yesterday by Alitalia.

HADASSAH GILLON

Churchill Up And About by Friday

LONDON (AP). — Sir Winston Churchill—86 and mending from a fall that would have killed many men of his age — on Tuesday, decided to spend Christmas in the country.

"If his progress continues," said his private doctor, Anthony Montague Brown, "he is determined to go down on Friday to Chartwell for the holiday." Chartwell is Sir Winston's home in Kent.

Bonn Aid to France Hit by Afro-Asians

BONN (Reuter).—Afro-Asian states which have relations with the "Algerian Provisional Government" have made representations regarding West German aid to France, it was announced here on Tuesday.

A communique issued by the Moroccan Embassy said the envoys of the states appointed the Moroccan Ambassador, Abdelkebir el Fasi, to draw West German attention to the "fact that help given to France by NATO countries, and in particular (West) Germany, within the NATO framework, serves to support the French forces of aggression in Algeria."

It also expressed regret that financial aid made to France by West Germany "is used for the manufacture and purchase of weapons to be used in the Algerian War."

Cables in Brief

EXPERTS. — A hundred Soviet oil experts will arrive in India in January to speed up oil exploration and train Indian personnel, Soviet Ambassador Ivan Benedictov said in Bombay yesterday. He said the technicians have also drawn up a blueprint for an oil refinery for India, and "the only question to be decided now is its location."

C'WEALTH. — British Premier Macmillan told the Commons yesterday that a confidential report has been submitted to member nations of the Commonwealth on the future of the smaller Commonwealth dependencies, but he would not say anything about it until the next Commonwealth Premiers' conference.

CLOUDBURST.—Shopkeepers in Johannesburg found fish swimming in their shops in floods caused by cloudbursts Monday following crippling droughts in South Africa, while in the western Transvaal town of Swartruggens, more than 100 cars were abandoned when the main street disappeared under four feet of water.

FAIR. — West Germany will hold an industrial exhibition in Khartoum next November, the fair and exhibition committee of the West German industry announced in Duesseldorf yesterday.

OIL. — Premier Kassem of Iraq on Monday night wound up current oil negotiations in a meeting with representatives of the Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC). Among the issues under discussion was Iraq's wish for the IPC to abandon some of its concession areas.

Assembly Rejects UN-Control For Algeria Referendum

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — The General Assembly Monday night rejected by a tied vote of 40 to 40, with 16 abstentions, an Afro-Asian bid to have the U.N. organize, control and supervise a referendum on the future of Algeria.

But the Assembly went on to adopt the remainder of the Afro-Asian resolution, devoid of the key paragraph to this effect, by 63 votes to 8 with 27 abstentions.

The resolution considered that the present situation in Algeria constituted a threat to international peace and security and took note of the fact that the "two parties concerned" had accepted the right of self-determination as the basis for solution of the problem.

It stated the conviction that "all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory."

Other operative paragraphs of the resolution also:

"recognize the imperative need for adequate and effective guarantees to ensure the successful and just implementation of the right of self-determination on the basis of respect for unity and territorial integrity of Algeria," and

"recognize further that the U.N. has a responsibility to contribute towards its successful and just implementation."

3 Amendments Fall

The Assembly rejected three amendments:

1. Recommending a referendum in Algeria under U.N. auspices (proposed by Cyprus).

2. To invite the parties to the Algerian conflict to start negotiations immediately on a cease-fire and circumstances for organizing a self-determination referendum, and

3. Recommending setting up a special international commission to facilitate contacts between the parties and the progress of negotiations (both proposed by 11 African members of the French community).

Among the 40 nations voting for the deadlocked key paragraph, calling for the U.N. to organize an Algerian referendum, were Cyprus, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Persia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Soviet Union, UAR, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Among the 40 nations voting against were Israel, Belgium, Congo (Brazzaville), Greece, Britain and the U.S. Congo (Leopoldville) and France were absent.

These countries voted in the same way on the resolution as a whole, devoid of the key paragraph, except for Congo (Brazzaville), which voted in favour, and Israel, Congo (Leopoldville), Greece, Britain and the U.S. — all of whom abstained.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

3.30, 6.45, 8.45

ARNON: Carmen, La fille de Granada
CHEN: Pimpernel Smith
EDEN: Mission of Danger
EDISON: They Were Not Divided
HABIRAH: Carry On Teacher (3.30, 6.45, 9)
JERUSALEM: Rio Bravo (6, 9) Double feature at 2.30: Sergeant York — Burma Target
OR GIL: El Pequeno Colonel (also at 10.30 a.m.)
ORION: Because of My Love (3.30, 6.30, 8.45).
ORNA: Our Relations (also at 10.30 a.m.)
RON: Return of Captain America (10.30, 3.30, 6.30, 9)
SEMADAR: Orfeu Negro
STUDIO: Tel Le Venia
TEL OR: A Question of Adultery
ZION HALL: The Ten Commandments (3.30, 8)

TEL AVIV

3.30, 7.15, 9.15

ALLENBY: The Unforgiven
ARMON DAVID: The Bramble Bush
BEN YEHUDA: Serioscha (10.30, 12.30, 3.30)
CHEN: The Shaggy Dog
EDEN: Days and Nights
ESTHER: Bells are Ringing
GAT: L'Amerique Insolite (3.30, 7.15, 9.30)
HOD: I Like Mike
MAXIM: Huckleberry Finn
MIGDALOR: The Day They Robbed The Bank of England
MOGRABI: Strangers When We Meet
OPHIR: The Savage Innocents (3.30, 7.15, 9.30)
ORION: A Summer Place
PARIS: The Inn of The Sixth Happiness
PEER: Never on Sunday (7.15, 9.30)
SHDEROT: Escucha Mi Cancion
TAMAR: Abuso le Talon (10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.15)
TCHELET: Boris Godunov (7.15, 9.30)
TEL AVIV: The Lost World (3.30, 7.15, 9.30)
YARON: The Apartment
ZAFON: South Pacific (6, 9)
ZAMIR: Blazing Sands
RAMAT GAN: Let's Make Love

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: The Apartment (4, 6.45, 9.10)
ARMON: The Lady and The Tramp
ATZMON: Voulez-vous Danser Avec Moi?
EN DOR: Pardon Us (6.45, 9)
GAL OR: Dragoon Wells Massacre
MAY: The Ten Commandments (3.30, 7.30)
MIRON: The Gazebo
MORIAH: Who Was That Lady
ORAH: Here At Night (4, 6.45)
ORION: Hercules Unchained
ORLY: Operation Petticoat (6.45, 9)
PEER: I Like Mike
TAMAR: Pezzo, Capopezzo E Capitano (6.45, 9)

LYDDA FLIGHTS

WEDNESDAY

All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 800 from Chicago, New York, Paris, Rome and Athens — 2000. B.E.A. 126 from London, Rome and Athens —2050. B.O.A.C. 304 from London and Geneva — 2200. Air France 138 from Paris and Rome — 2240. Swissair 330 from Zurich, Geneva and Athens — 2255. El Al 414 from Vienna and Rome — 2355.

DEPARTURES: El Al 413 to Rome and Vienna — 0800. Air France 135 to Rome and Paris — 0915. Olympic 603 to Athens — 0850. Cyprus Air CY33 to Nicosia — 1080. Cyprus Air 07 to Nicosia — 2230. B.O.A.C. 304 to Teheran — 2245. Air France 138 to Teheran — 0030 (Thursday).

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PROGRAMME:
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Symphony No. 2 — Honegger;
(Series "1" and "2")
Concerto No. 3 for Piano and Orchestra — Bartok;
(Series "3" and "4")
Symphony in C Major ("The Great") — Schubert
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Monday, Dec. 26
— Series "2" — Workers
Tuesday, Dec. 27
—Series "3"
Wednesday, Dec. 28
— Series "4"
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JOSEF KRIPS
Soloist:
AMIRAM RIGAI
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SATURDAY, Dec. 31
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ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
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News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 10.00 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.10 Musical Clock. 6.30 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock. 6.58 Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcements. 11.01 Popular Concert: Herold: "Zampa" Overture; Cimarosa: Concerto for Two Flutes and Orchestra; Worisek: Symphony in D; Beethoven: Turkish March. 12.00 Women's Programme. 12.30 Hebrew Songs. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

4.30 Special Foreign Language Programme. 5.05 Programme Announcements. 5.06 Lesson in the Book of Tania. 5.20 Two Arias by Handel, sung by Norman Foster (Bass-Baritone). 5.30 Youth Corner. 6.00 Daily News Service for the Agriculturist. 6.08 Hebrew Language Corner. 6.20 The Conductor Dimitri Mitropoulos. 7.20 Request for Songs & Dances. 7.40 "At the Histadrut." 8.00 The Radio Magazine. 8.08 Oriental Songs. 8.20 "Generation against Generation." 8.45 Bible Reading: Melachim 2, chaps. 19 & 20. 8.58 Announcements. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Opera: Mozart: "The Marriage of Figaro", Part One (recorded at the Salzburg Festival 1960). Participants: The Vienna Opera Choir and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. Conductor: Karl Boehm. Soloists: Dietrich Fisher-Dieskau (Baritone), Lisa della Casa (Soprano), Irmgard Seefried (Soprano), Erich Kunz (Baritone), Christa Ludwig (Soprano). 10.30 "A Moment of Poetry." 10.32 Literary Corner. 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
466, 392.7 & 423.5 M.

Commercial Programme: 5.00 p.m. News. 5.05 Opening Announcements. 5.06 Melodies. 5.40 Jazz. 5.55 News & Weather Forecast. 6.00 New Records. 6.15 The Adventures of Ellery Queen. 6.30 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 "Entertainment 1960"—Weekly Programme ed. by Y. Arieh & S. Rosen; Presented by Y. Shimoni. 10.15 Nations' Songs. 10.45 Quiet Music. 11.00 News. 11.30 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 6.30 Rumanian. 6.45 Hungarian. 7.00 French. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Hebrew-Yiddish Lesson. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Yiddish. 9.05 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
397 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-3.15, 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (32.8 M.): Programme to the U.K.: 10.15 News. 10.25 Musical Interlude. 10.30 Books on Wheels.

Programme to South Africa: 6.45 News. 6.55 From the Federation. 7.00 Books on Wheels.

ARMY PROGRAMME (316, 388 and 235 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.32 Songs at your Request. 6.40 Star of the Evening. 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Know the Orchestral Instrument." 7.30 From the Arab World. 7.45 Pleasant Tune. 8.00 "Jazz Club." 8.30 "Army's Diary." 8.45 Military Music. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Merry Rhythm." 9.30 Soldier's Library. 10.15 Evening Tunes. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (31.25, 25.12 & 19.51 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. News. News Comment. In the Jewish World.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION. — English Programme (434 & 498 M.): News: 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m.

7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Housewives' Choice. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Strange Last Words. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 Edmundo Ross. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Women's Magazine. 12.00 Mid-day Melodies. 2.15 p.m. "The Name is Shane." 2.30 Wednesday Matinee. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 I Give and Bequeath. 10.00 Emergency. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Teller of Tales.

VOICE OF AMERICA
English Programme

5.00 a.m. News. 5.15 United Nations in Action — On-the-Scene Coverage of the U.N. Proceedings. 6.00 News. 6.15 United Nations in Action — Repeat of 5.15. 7.00 News. 7.15 Commentators' Digest — Cross Section of Reports and Comments by Radio and TV News Analysis on Key Issues of the Day. 8.00 Report to Europe; News; Regional Feature — to be announced. 9.00 Report to Africa; News; Regional Feature — Interview & readings by Mrs. Eleano. 3.00 p.m. Report to South Asia; News; Regional Feature—Discussion. 4.00 News; News Analysis. 4.15 American Journal (The American Scene) — to be announced. 5.00 News; News Analysis. 5.15 Report to Middle East; Regional Feature — Interview with Enrique Menogal, Cuban Refugee, Part 2. 6.00 News. 6.15 Commentators' Digest — Repeat of 7.15. 7.00 Report to Middle East; News; Regional Feature — repeat of 5.15. 7.30 Listener's Log — to be announced. 8.00 Report to Africa; News; Regional Feature — Repeat of 9.00 Feature. 8.30 American Journal (The American Scene) — Repeat of 4.15. 8.45 Journalists' Digest — Excerpts from the News Analyses of Prominent U.S. Newspaper Columnists. 9.00 News in Special English. 9.15 Music, U.S.A. (Popular) — Glenn Miller. 10.00 Music, U.S.A. (Jazz) — Charlie Byr, Count Basie, Nat Cole, Buddy De Franco, Rita Reys, Slide Hampton. 11.00 News; News Analysis. 11.15 New Horizons in Science — to be announced. 11.30 Professor Dando's Interpretation of Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" (CBS). 12.00 News; News Analysis. 12.15 American Journal (The American Scene). Repeat of 8.30.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

• **Tours**:—

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for the tour by phoning 34061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tour (English) of the buildings and exhibition, 10-12. Open till 4 p.m.

• **Exhibitions**:—

Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. New exhibitions: colour plates "Israel — Ancient mosaics" (UNESCO publication. Tel Mor excavations. Memorial Exhibition, Bezalel Ravani, Surveys and Excavations. Permanent Antiquities Exhibition. 9-1, 3-5.

Rina Gallery of Modern Art — Raffi Lavie, Moreno and Schwartz. General Exhibition of the Gallery's artists. 13 Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel. 23522. 10-1, 4-7.

"Israel Today", permanent exhibition. Binyanei Ha'ooma. 10-1, 4-6.

Bezalel National Museum:— Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Ancient glass and Persian ceramics (from Museum collection). 16th century German Prints (Museum's Collection). 9-1, 2.30-5.

Bezalel Art Library: 9-1, 2.30-5.

• **Zoo**:—

Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: 8-5.30.

TEL AVIV

• **Israel National Opera**:—

"Kiss Me Kate," 8.30 p.m.

• **Paris Ice Ballet**:

Kikar Hamedina. 4.30, 8.30.

• **Theatre**:

Ohel: "The Turncoat," 8.30.

• **Film Club**:—

"Louisiana Story," Z.O.A. House, 7, 9.30.

• **Dine and Dance**:—

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• **Tours**:—

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Moetzet Hapoalot, Pioneer Women tour daily from Sunday to Wednesday, 9 a.m., from the Va'ad Hapoel Bldg., 28 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv. Tel. 21311.

• **Tourist Service**:—

Visit Hadassah Club, 30 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 22229.

Wizo Club, 31 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens**:—

Open 8 a.m.—6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions**:—

Tel Aviv Historical Museum, Beit Shenkar, 26 Rehov Bialik. 9-1 (excepting Mondays, Saturdays and festivals).

Ancient glass and oil lamps, Museum Haaretz, 1-5.

Paintings and sculpture on the theme "Work" on the occasion of the 40th Histadrut Anniversary. Painters and Sculptors Assoc., Artists Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1, 4-7.

"Dizengoff House": Permanent Museum Collection; N. Bezem, paintings. 10-1, 4-7.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Centre**:—

Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehalutz, Tel. 4876, 67965.

• **Exhibition**:—

Avraham Yaskil, Individual Exhibition. Artists' House, 24 Shderot U.N., 10-1, 4-7.

BEERSHEBA

• **Where to Dine**:—

Good food, comfortable restaurant, recommended for tourists, reasonable prices, excellent opportunities to relax during excursions. Restaurant Bet Ha'am, Beersheba, Shiber Community Centre.

RAMAT GAN

• **Lecture**:—

"Visits to the Islands of Japan," (with slides), by Dr. Haim Oren, in cooperation with the Israel-Japan Society, Beit Zvi, 8.30.

• **Exhibition**:—

Paintings by Lior Roth, Beit Zvi, 4-7 p.m.

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Tschaikowsky: Fourth Symphony
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Classified Advertisements

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WANTED in Jerusalem, furnished room for woman student teacher. Apply: No. 5741, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

TO LET, well-furnished room for gentleman. Please phone 28105, Tel Aviv.

Gifts

ORANGES, grapefruit, chocolates for export. Transorient, 3 Rehov Har Sinai; 52 Nahlat Binyamin, Tel Aviv, Tel. 66979; Haifa: 15 Rehov Hatsimal, 13 Rehov Bialik, 6 Rehov Herzl; Jerusalem: 18 Rehov Ben Maimon, 15 Rehov Hamelech David.

Purchase—Sale

WANTED: first-class refrigerator and washing machine, from private owner only. P.O.B. 14158, Tel Aviv.

FUR COAT (karakul), for sale, bargain. Phone 63647, 76312, Tel Aviv.

Situations Wanted

YOUNG Englishman (26), own car, commercial, legal background, Hebrew-French speaking, seeks suitable position (preferably commission basis) representing established firm. Apply No. 2508 P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

EXPORT Sales Manager, gentleman from Johannesburg, aged 35, bilingual, English/French, now in Israel on holiday, seeks position with large manufacturing concern. Only senior position with remuneration will be considered. Will consider investing IL25,000 in active partnership. Apply: No. 5763, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

ACCOUNTANT, highly qualified (costing, accurate balance sheets, quick inventories, auditing, etc.), seeks full or part-time position. Write No. 4363, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

NOVELS, SHORT stories and articles wanted for publication. Write: Joe Feldman, P.O.B. 4467, Haifa.

Where is this Jerusalemite going
on the night of
DECEMBER 31, 1960 *
He is heading straight for ....
* Watch this space reserved by the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel in next Sunday's edition for details on an unusual evening.

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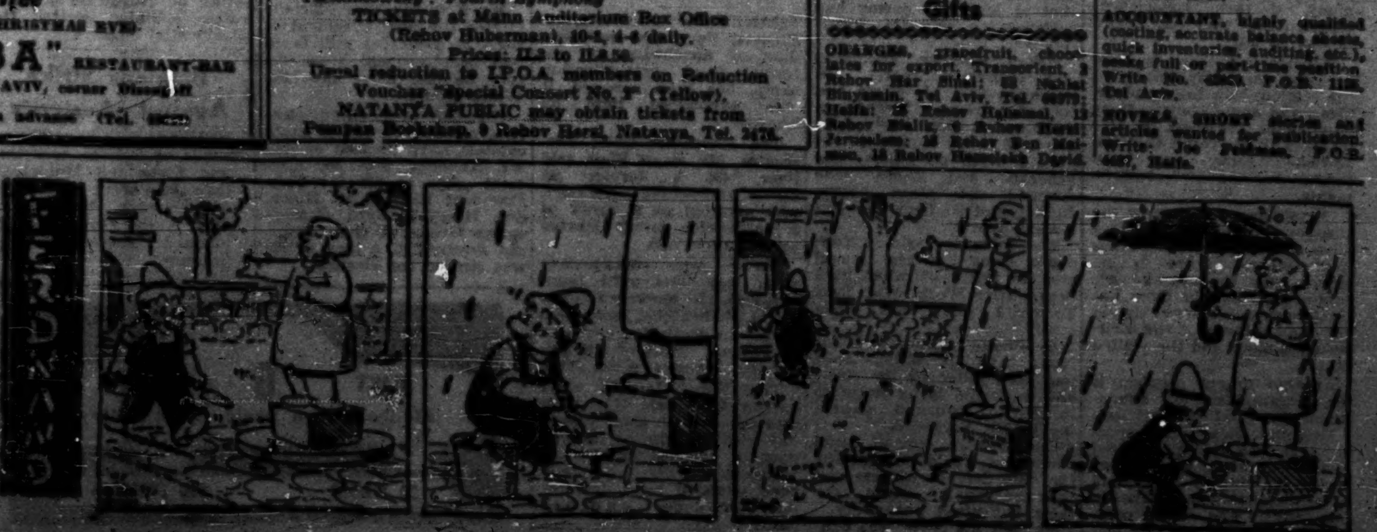

The Purchasing Power of your Dollar is IL3.00 in Swiss Watches at TOPAZ JEWELLERY SHOP TEL AVIV 121 Rehov Dizengoff

Today's Postbag

The Weather

Forecast: Occasional rain in morning, becoming partly cloudy at noon.

Weather Synopsis: A trough of low pressure extending from Turkey to the East Mediterranean is moving east causing occasional rain in our region.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	[illegible]	6—12	7—12
Haifa Port	[illegible]	13—20	14—20
Natanya	[illegible]	11—21	13—21
T.A. Kirya	[illegible]	11—22	13—22
T.A. Port	34	13—22	14—21
Lydda Airp.	35	9—22	11—22
Jerusalem	37	6—14	9—13
Beersheba	23	10—21	11—21
Eilat	[illegible]	14—25	[illegible]—24

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Simha Pratt, Director of the International Organizations Division of the Foreign Ministry, from the U.N. General Assembly.

Mr. Heinz Freudental, the conductor, from a five-month concert tour in Scandinavia, West Germany and Switzerland (by K.L.M.).

Mr. Sol Granek, Chairman of the National Executive Board of the Zionist Organization of Canada, to attend the Zionist Congress.

Mr. Zvi Bar-Niv, Legal Advisor of the Labour Ministry, from Lagos, where he represented Israel as an observer at an African regional conference of the International Labour Organization (by El Al).

ORIGINAL sketches by Picasso, Chagall and Modigliani went on display in Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, yesterday as part of a modern graphic art exhibition from the collection of Mr. Otto Sonnenfeld, Director of Forum Films, Ltd.

* * *

THE 20 MEMBER delegation of Canadian Poalei Zion headed by Dr. Sam Hurwitz, of Toronto, and Mrs. Dora Israelson, of Canadian Pioneer Women, arrived at Lydda by El Al yesterday to represent the Ihud Ha'olami at the Zionist Congress.

* * *

KOL YISRAEL may be reached by telephone from today by dialing any one of the following 18 numbers: 24331/2, 24390/88/89, 33241-9, 24290, 26965 and 26391.

Eban Warns Against Falling Behind in 'Educational Race'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Education, for Israel, is as much a question of security as one of plain schooling. This, in a nutshell, was the message brought by the Minister of Education, Mr. Abba Eban, to yesterday's meeting of the Council of the Histadrut-affiliated High School Teachers Division.

The Council met at Histadrut Headquarters.

Our neighbours, who are growing six times as fast as we, are doing their utmost to reduce the "educational gap."

"Our numerical inferiority is assured, but our spiritual superiority is not," the Minister warned. Equal educational opportunities for all of Israel's children must become general within the next 10 to 15 years, Mr. Eban said.

He went on to quote "some shocking figures" on the level of literacy in Israel. Thirty per cent of the country's adult males and 27 per cent of adult females never finished elementary school.

Educated Men Needed

He refused to concede that there was any basic antagonism between education and the needs of the producing economy. A situation was approaching, he said, in which highly educated men would be needed at all stages of the production process.

The Minister declared that the present annual output of 10,000 secondary school graduates was insufficient to meet the challenge of our society, especially as most of them did not continue with their studies. "This number must be doubled within the coming decade," he stated.

After praising the initiative of local authorities, who have borne the brunt of the burden hitherto, Mr. Eban predicted that the State would play an ever-increasing role in financing post-primary schooling.

Priority to Humanities

The Minister opposed those who wished to place more stress on the sciences at the expense of the humanities. "We do not know now which skills will be needed in seven years time when our pupils grow to manhood," and "I do not think it right to adapt education to the state of the labour market," he declared.

Regarding "Jewish consciousness" courses, Mr. Eban said that "it was no less important that pupils should value their Jewish heritage, than that they be conscious of it."

Mr. Eban mentioned that he had studied the recent secondary school graded fees test and agreed that the entire scheme needed revision. In general, he opposed the quiz approach in any form, including its introduction into Bible study.

Lavon Calls For Teacher Unity

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "I am all for unity but not for uniformity," Histadrut Secretary-General Pinhas Lavon told the Council of the Histadrut-affiliated High School Teachers yesterday.

The Histadrut leader opposed "a uniformity which calls for the guillotine and the elimination of all differences." Real unity consists of equal partnership in one movement of people with divergent views, Mr. Lavon said, while ostensibly speaking of relations between secondary and primary school teachers. Observers took Mr. Lavon's words to be a personal reaction to last Friday's censure by the Mapai secretariat of his recent public statements.

The unity of the teaching profession "did not necessarily mean the unity of Shalom Levin" (the Teachers' Union Secretary), he declared. He told the Histadrut teachers: "You have to be tolerant of differences of approach within the union," adding that he hoped the independent High School Teachers Association would return to the Histadrut.

Turning to the problems of post-primary education, Mr. Lavon said he was "not concerned by how Plato, Shakespeare or Dostoyevsky would be taught in our schools, but how A.D. Gordon, Yosef Bussel, Yosef Haim Brenner and Berl Katznelson (the ideologists of the labour movement) would fare."

'Affair' Probe Body Hopes to Finish Today

The Ministerial Committee on the "Lavon Affair" hopes to be able to submit its conclusions to the Government after today's session.

After the Cabinet gets the Committee's conclusions, a report on the Committee's work will be given by its Chairman, Justice Minister P. Rosen, to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

Mann Hall Fined—Lacked City Permit

TEL AVIV. — "A strange business," was how Magistrate Gershoni yesterday described a charge brought by police against the Mann Auditorium management for failure to take out a Municipal licence to operate the hall.

The Tel Aviv Municipality has a half interest in the auditorium and is responsible for its management.

The Municipality withheld the licence because the management failed to install rest rooms on the upper level. A representative of the management explained that this was impossible because of the structure of the building.

Magistrate Gershoni noted that apart from the Municipality's share in the Mann hall, the city held a great many ceremonies there with the participation of civic dignitaries. Were it not for the fact that the Municipality is not formally identical with the management and that the required licence had since been granted, there would be room for a stiff fine, the Court noted in handing down a nominal fine of IL20.

The Court allowed a defence request to postpone payment for a week. *(Itim)*

3 More Challenge Rabbinate Elections Before High Court

Two more applications for orders nisi against the Rabbinate Elections Committee were yesterday lodged into the High Court.

One of them was requested in the name of two duly elected members of the Electoral College from kibbutz Sa'ad and kibbutz Yavneh, both of which are affiliated to the National Religious Party. They ask the High Court to order the Committee to publish the names and addresses of all the members of the Electoral College to enable the electors to decide on candidates. Under the law, they pointed out, the signatures of 15 members of the Electoral College are required to put up a candidate for the Chief Rabbinate.

The applicants state they do not wish discussions on this matter to be a hasty, last minute affair.

They also request a temporary injunction which would defer the holding of elections until a reasonable period of time had elapsed after the publication of the names of the electors.

The second application was submitted by Rabbi Shlomo Adani, Chairman of the Religious Council of Rosh Ha'ayin. The application brings out that joint meetings of the Local Council and the Religious Council in Rosh Ha'ayin to choose a delegate to the Electoral College were summoned separately by the heads of both bodies. The Elections Committee, headed by Rabbi Maimon, subsequently received two letters, one from Rabbi Adani and one from the Chairman of the Local Council, each announcing the election of a different man.

The applicant asks the Court to order the Elections Committee to accredit him as the Rosh Ha'ayin delegate.

Hearings on the applications will take place at eight o'clock this morning before the Court President, Justice Olshan, who will decide on whether to grant the requested orders.

At 10 o'clock, a three-man bench of the High Court is scheduled to meet to hear an order nisi against the Elections Committee granted to three delegates from Haifa who were refused accreditation to the Electoral College by the Elections Committee.

POLL OFF

(Continued from Page One)

form, Rabbi Nissim's position would remain as equivocal as it has been since October 21, when his five-year term ended and his salary was cut off by the Treasury.

Although the Internal Affairs Committee actually completed its consideration of the Rimalt Bill at its meeting on Sunday and the House was scheduled to vote on the Bill yesterday, the committee — in view of the behind-the-scenes progress — reopened its discussion of the Bill at its regular meeting yesterday.

It was at this meeting that the first announcement came of the election committee's decision to postpone the elections for a week. The announcement was made by Mr. Yisrael Yeshayahu (Mapai) in the name of Rabbi Y. L. Maimon, the election committee chairman.

Until this point, it appeared that Mapai would be alone in its opposition to the Rimalt Bill.

In the Internal Affairs Committee, Mapai proposed that the discussion on the Bill be continued at a further meeting, and it was agreed that the committee will meet again next Sunday morning.

The committee chairman, Mr. Ya'acov Riftin, in summing up at the conclusion of the meeting said he assumed that it was Rabbi Maimon's intention not to hold the elections until the Knesset completed its consideration of the Rimalt Bill.

A communique of the election committee states that in view of the discussions in the Internal Affairs Committee the elections committee decided to postpone the elections until next Wednesday in the hope that by then the Knesset will have completed its discussions.

A. S. STEIN, 'DAVAR' STAFFER, DIES AT 48

TEL AVIV. — A. S. Stein, a member of the "Davar" editorial staff, died on Monday night of a heart attack. He was 48.

The funeral will leave from the Municipal Hospital on Rehov Mazo today at 9.30 a.m.

Mental Case Acquitted Of Security Offence

A 21-year-old Israeli was yesterday acquitted of the charge of having passed information to the Jordanians when the Jerusalem District Court accepted a doctor's testimony that the accused is a psychopath who does not clearly distinguish between fact and fantasy.

The accused, Shaul Levi, crossed the lines into Jordan on March 13 after a family quarrel. He was returned to Israel 13 days later.

In acquitting Levi, the President of the Court, Judge B. Halevi, stated that although the accused had probably given the Jordanians information of security value, in view of his mental condition he could not be convicted solely on his own testimony. *(Itim)*

Fortnight of Illegal Freedom to Be Repaid

TEL AVIV. — Eliezer Tavari, 22, who escaped from the Ma'asiyahu prison camp on May 22, will have to spend an additional fortnight in jail to pay for the two weeks of illegal freedom that he enjoyed.

At the time of his escape, Tavari had served half of a four-year term for housebreaking.

The additional 14 days imposed Monday by the Magistrate's Court will be tacked on to the remainder of his sentence.

Tavari claimed that he should not be punished further for his escape since he had already had to spend some six weeks in solitary confinement as punishment. *(Itim)*

To the management of
Paper Products Mfg. Ltd., Haifa,
our sincere condolences on the
untimely death of
AARNE PENTTI
American-Israel Paper Mills Ltd.

700 Athletes to Be At Hapoel Games

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — More than 700 athletes from some 30 countries have already confirmed their participation in the seventh Hapoel games to be held here from April 30 to May 6 next year.

This was announced at a press conference at Beit Sokolow yesterday by Mr. Yitzhak Pannai, head of Hapoel, who recently returned from a tour of 15 European countries.

Some 400 of the foreign athletes are affiliated to workers' sports clubs. Many of them took part in the Rome Olympic games, and some of them are Olympic medallists.

For the first time in Hapoel history, tennis will be included as a sport. A 14-day chess tournament will also be held.

Mr. Pannai said that Israel athletes from organizations other than Hapoel would be welcome in the games, though this has not yet been finally decided by Hapoel headquarters.

The budget for the games is currently estimated at IL600,000. The visiting athletes will be accommodated in private homes and institutions turned hostel.

Keren Hayesod Asked To Raise $1000m. in Decade

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"The Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal must raise one thousand million dollars in the next ten years," Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, Chairman of the organization's Presidium, declared on Tuesday night at the World Conference of the organization which opened at the Wise Auditorium in Jerusalem.

He was addressing 141 delegates from 40 different countries.

The money was needed, he added, "to complete the integration of the million immigrants who have already reached our shores and to ensure the absorption of the third million."

He noted that Keren Hayesod had raised $751m. in the first 12 years of the State.

The face of Israel has changed in the past decade, he said. The old picture of Israel, a country beset by enemies, burdened with the gigantic task of absorbing hundreds of thousands of newcomers, rebuilding a wasteland, was being replaced by one of general prosperity, quiet borders, and even boasting an atomic reactor, the first in the Middle East.

Mr. Dobkin said: "Small wonder then that many people are beginning to ask the question: Do we really need to mobilize funds for this thriving State?

"The answer to these questions is an unqualified no!"

There was another Israel of which the delegates must not lose sight. And help was needed for this "Israel."

Not all the immigrants have been fully integrated, nor all settlements been fully consolidated. Moreover, the country now looks more and more to the wastelands of the Negev for future settlement, while Israel must now make strenuous efforts to pay off the debts it had incurred on the road to Statehood and as a state.

And most important, the State must prepare itself for the arrival of the third million of its population, he stressed.

Provides Employment

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, in a speech in which he alternated wit with serious talking, said that if the Drive abroad was stopped "it would not only create a vacuum in Jewish life but it would throw thousands of persons out of work."

He believed that the fund drives created a great emotional link between the Diaspora and Israel, adding that the *magbit* was a Jewish invention, and one to be proud of. Israel would need funds for untold years to come. If it should try to become self-supporting, its inhabitants would degenerate into "bare-footed *fellahim*," of which the world had plenty.

The country must contribute to the world's civilization, and could only do this by maintaining a high standard of culture. The glory of Israel reflected on World Jewry, and if Jews abroad wanted to bask in this glory they had to pay for it.

A letter of greetings from President Ben-Zvi was read to the gathering, and Dr. Giora Josephthal, Minister of Labour, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government. Rabbi Nissim blessed the delegates, and Rabbi Mordecai Nurock, M.K., lit the Hanukka candles.

First Closed Knesset Session Monday

Post Knesset Reporter

The first closed session in the Knesset's 12-year history will be held next Monday.

The occasion is the Herut motion for the agenda calling for a debate on the reasons behind the resignation of the Chief of Staff, Rav Aluf Haim Laskov.

Apart from the Knesset Members themselves, the Knesset Clerk and the the Deputy Clerks, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Arabic interpreter, stenographers, and two ushers will be present.

The protocol will be typed in one or two copies, but it will not be distributed. (The Knesset Clerk, Mr. Moshe Rosetti, told reporters last night that in the British Parliament no protocol is recorded in closed sessions, but the Knesset Rules require a protocol.)

There are two stages to the discussion of the Herut motion. First, the Knesset must decide whether the motion shall be heard in closed session. This decision must also be taken in closed session.

The second stage is the discussion of the motion itself.

Since all the Coalition parties agreed at Sunday's Cabinet meeting to oppose the motion for a debate, its defeat is a foregone conclusion.

Productive vs. Redundant Workers Debated in House

Vocational training, redundant workers, and productive employment were among the problems raised by speakers yesterday in the labour debate opened last week by Minister of Labour Giora Josephthal. The Minister is scheduled to reply this morning.

Mr. Akiva Govrin (Mapai) said that vocational training was so important as to deserve the attention of the entire Government and not of the Labour Ministry alone. However, the State alone could not do the job; the cooperation of management was essential.

The question of "productive" and "non-productive" workers was raised by Mr. Ya'acov Riftin (Mapam) and Mr. Yitzhak Golan (Prog.). Mr. Riftin maintained that the trouble was that the more productive a man's work was, the less pay he got. Mr. Golan said that to the extent that a wage increase is justified, it should go to workers in productive industries.

Redendancy and Shortage

Mr S.Z. Abramov (G.Z.) said that now, when there are enough jobs for almost everybody, was the time to do something about redundant workers. It would be "serious sabotage of the economy" to permit one plant to employ unneeded workers when a second plant was short handed.

Mrs. Hannah Lamdan and Mr. Avraham Hartzfeld (both Mapai) disagreed with Mr. Riftin that an unemployment insurance law should be enacted, Mr. Hartzfeld charging that the result would be "to ensure unemployment." Mrs. Lamdan also opposed the repeal of any laws protecting women workers, such as the law prohibiting night work by women.

COMMITTTE TO STUDY USE OF INSECTICIDES

The Minister of Health, Mr. Y. Barzilai, yesterday appointed a committee to investigate the use of insecticides in agriculture.

The Chairman of the Committee will be Professor Felix Bergmann, of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School. The 11 members are drawn from the Agricultural Research Station in Rehovot, the Ministries of Labour, Agriculture and Social Welfare and the Institute of Forensic Medicine in Abu Kebir.

AN INCREASE of almost 100% in the export of religious articles during the first nine months of this year was reported yesterday by the Ministry for Religious Affairs. Sales of IL407,000 were recorded as against IL[illegible] during the same period in 1959.

West Nigerians For Tour of Schools

A delegation from West Nigeria, headed by the Minister of Education, Dr. S. D. Onabamiro, and the Minister of Labour, Mr. K. Monoh, was due to arrive here last night for a week's visit.

The Ministers will be accompanied by a senior official of the Education Ministry, Mr. G. N. Enobakhare, and by an architect, Mr. Sibowale, from Eastern Nigeria. Mr. S. Ikoku, a member of the Eastern Nigerian parliament, who arrived in Israel on Monday, will join the group here in its tours of institutions of higher education in Israel.

Also scheduled to arrive last night was the Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture in Ghana, Mr. A. E. Chinbuah, for a nine-day visit as guest of the Ministries of Agriculture and Foreign Affairs.

African Relations Hearings Completed

The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee yesterday wound up its hearings on Israel-African relations. The Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Dr. Haim Yahil, and the Directors of the Ministry's African and International Cooperation and Assistance Divisions, Messrs. N. Lorch and A. Remez respectively, testified.

Israel Reply Awaited

(Continued from Page One)

cooperation was limited to research under Mr. Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace programme. The U.S.-Israel agreement on nuclear cooperation excludes the military use of American assistance, State Department spokesman Lincoln White said.

Denial at U.N.

At the U.N., the Israel delegate, Mr. Arieh Eshel, told General Assembly's main Political Committee yesterday that Israel was not engaged in the manufacture of atomic weapons.

He made the statement after the Committee passed, by [illegible] votes to none with [illegible] abstentions, a resolution recommending that the nuclear powers should withhold control of atomic weapons from nations unable to produce their own. The resolution also called on non-nuclear powers to refrain from making such weapons and "otherwise attempting to acquire them."

Mr. Eshel was exercising his right of reply after Ahmed [illegible] quoted newspaper reports that "recent evidence" showed that "Israel, with the assistance of France," might be developing the capacity to produce atomic weapons.

'Economic Muscle'

The "New York Herald-Tribune" expressed scepticism about the reported imminence of an Israel nuclear bomb.

It editorially said, "while there is no reason to doubt that the Israelis have the brain power to master the intricacies of the bomb, there is nothing to indicate they have the sheer economic muscle to turn out the actual product."

The "Washington Post" said that secrecy in Israel had contributed to suspicion and unrest over the reports. "Ironically, if the programme really is intended only for peaceful power development, the very secrecy itself will have contributed vastly to suspicion and unrest."

EXPERIENCED ENGLISH SHORTHAND TYPIST available for part-time work. Willing to replace personnel on leave, good references. Phone: Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], Haifa.

Appeals Against U.K. Zionist Elections Fail

The Zionist Congress Court on Monday rejected appeals by the British Mizrahi and the World Confederation of General Zionists (Neumann faction) against ratification of the Zionist Congress in Britain.

The Court upheld the results of the election which gave 11 mandates to the Halprin-Goldstein World Confederation of General Zionists, seven mandates to Ihud Ha'olami-Poalei Zion, and one mandate to Mapam.

The five-man court was presided over by Mr. Haim Krongold, the Jerusalem lawyer.

Dag Warns UN May Quit Congo If Other Countries Get Involved

UNITED STATES (Reuter). — Secretary-General Mr. Hammarskjold warned the General Assembly that involvement of other countries in internal conflicts in the Congo might force him to ask the Security Council whether the U.N. Force there should withdraw.

The U.N. was not in such a situation in his view, "but we may easily get there through irresponsible moves, nationally or internationally," he told the Assembly when it resumed its debate on the Congo in a late Monday night session.

During the dinner adjournment India, Yugoslavia and six other states had tabled a proposal calling on the Assembly to appoint a "standing delegation" of "specially qualified" members to work with and advise on the U.N. operation on the spot in the Congo.

They also recommended that all necessary economic and technical assistance be afforded to the troubled Republic through the U.N. "so that such assistance be not used as an instrument or a channel for continuing foreign intervention."

These suggestions were additions to a resolution previously sponsored by the eight countries — Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, the UAR and Yugoslavia.

Release of Prisoners

This called for immediate release of all political prisoners in the Congo, immediate convening of the Congolese Parliament and withdrawal of Belgian military personnel and technicians.

Mr. Hammarskjold, in cautioning that irresponsible moves may lead to a withdrawal of the U.N. from the Congo, said that emergency decisions of the kind that might be forced upon the U.N. went beyond what reasonably should be placed on the shoulders of any one man and his collaborators.

Mr. Hammarskjold said that the U.N. Force's mandate to protect life and property and to act in self-defence might be given an emergency interpretation, stretching the possibility of preventive action beyond what in other circumstances would be reasonable and permissible.

The mandate, unless changed or clarified, remained as determined from the beginning, but implementation of it could be adjusted to the seriousness of the threat that the U.N. tried to stem, he said.

Misinterpretation Danger

Mr. Hammarskjold said an act of interposition by the U.N. would lend itself to the interpretation that it was taken to help one side or the other, and not only locally but in the international sense, due to the support from the outside of the various parties.

"Therefore were a situation for the U.N. of the kind I have described to develop, I would have to put up to the Security Council the question whether the Force should not withdraw."

Mr. Hammarskjold said there was a point where the sharpening of internal or international conflicts over the Congo and "the weight of foreign involvement" becomes such that neither the participating member nations nor the organization itself should continue because of the risk of compromising the participating nations and the organization as a whole."

Later Mr. Hammarskjold, intervening again after a speech by Mr. Valerian Zorin (Russia) said he must remind the Assembly that it was no use declaring that "such and such technicians" should not be used in the Congo unless the Assembly was "able to give substitutes for them."

EIGHTY SEVEN Ottoman and British gold coins as well as IL20 in Israel bills were stolen last week from the home of a 72-year-old woman, Mrs. L. Ma'aluf, in Shfaram.

COUNCIL FOR WESTERN ALIYA
A PUBLIC MEETING
"Western Aliya and the Zionist Congress"
will be held Tomorrow, Thursday, December 22
at 8.30 p.m. at the Z.O.A. House
Speakers: SOL TEMKIN
SAM LEVIN
MURRAY GREENFIELD
The panel discussion will be followed by questions from the audience

INDUSTRY, FINANCE and COMMERCE

Power Sought To Tax Services

The Treasury is pressing for legislation to empower the Minister of Finance to impose purchase taxes on services. A draft of the law has not yet been submitted to the Government.

At present purchase tax has been levied only on goods put up for sale. However, a defence tax exists on certain services, and the new bill will in those cases make it possible to change the designation of the tax without necessarily raising the amount.

Services that might be taxed include barbers and beauty parlours, medical care, legal counsel, the installation of gas and electricity (for which steep charges are made at present), and rental of equipment. Anticipated revenue from purchase tax is expected to rise more than five-fold in the 1961/62 budget to IL150m. It was IL28m. in the current budget.

Afula Wool Plant Gets IL3.5m. Loan

Loans totalling IL11,136,000 — a third going to an Afula wool yarn and knitting mill — were approved on Monday by the Development Budget's Advisory Council for Industry.

Of the 30 enterprises for which loans were approved, International Wooltex of Afula is to receive IL3.5m., the Kelet plywood factory in Afikim is getting IL1.5m. and IL800,000 will go to the Mefida seamless nylon stocking plant in Afula.

Bus Fare Tax, Higher Car Fees To Pay for Road Safety Scheme

By DAVID KRIVINE, Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

Driving and car licences will cost 25 per cent more after March 31. A one per cent levy on all bus tickets is also proposed in the Ministry of Transport's 1961/62 budget, but this measure is bitterly opposed by the bus cooperatives.

The money from the above taxes will be used to finance a IL2m. road safety programme, for which no other budgetary sources could be found, it was learned from informed sources in Jerusalem yesterday.

The total budget of the Transport Ministry for 1961/2 will be almost doubled, from IL38m. this year to IL67m., of which IL55.5m. will constitute the Development Budget. Expenditure items include:

IL18m. For Ports

- IL18m. for ports and harbours, of which IL13m. will go to Ashdod and IL4m. to Haifa. Eilat will receive only IL250,000, though the Ministry requested IL2m., and it is hoped to secure credit instead from the contractors who will execute the planned extension of Eilat harbour;
- IL11.4m. for civil aviation, including IL7.5m. for the Boeing jets and IL3m. for the jet runway;
- IL6m. for the railways, including the acquisition of 32 goods wagons and 14 passenger coaches, the latter through a French loan;
- IL23m. for shipping, most of it for new vessels. An additional IL7m. has been advanced by the Schelde shipbuilding company of Holland for the construction of the new Israel shipyard, which the Ministry spokesman insists will be built despite certain reservations on the part of Treasury officials;
- IL1m. as the Government investment in a fund for the replacement of worn out lorries in the country. The lorry owners' organization will also put IL1m. into the fund, as will the Workers' Bank;
- IL800,000 for the installation of Radiosonde and other equipment for better weather forecasting.

Passenger Terminal

One project which has been long delayed will be carried out this year — the construction of a passenger terminal in Haifa Port. It will be installed above a projected 6,000 square metre shed.

Treasury cuts in the Ministry's programme include the following:

- Two 280-metre piers planned for the Kishon port, intended to provide accommodation for another 250,000 tons of shipping;
- The proposed extension of the railway line to Dimona and Oron;
- Landing fields at Massada and Jerusalem;
- Completion of the new building under construction on the Tel Aviv-Ramla road for the Meteorological Centre.

Acreage of Irrigated Field Crops Cut in Water Economy

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

Farmers in the southern area dependent on diminishing water supplies from the Yarkon basin will have to cut acreage of irrigated field crops in 1961 by 20 per cent.

The reduction will come to less than five per cent of total irrigated land in this branch, stated Mr. Aryeh Amir, Deputy Director-General at the Ministry of Agriculture, in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, yesterday on water control measures coming into force on January 1.

In general, water consumption is to be reduced by 16m. cu.m. from 1960 levels. As demand will rise this year by 13m. cu.m., the overall reduction in the present level of water use will be close to 30m. cubic metres (less than three per cent of total consumption).

Industry will be asked to use 15 per cent less water, while urban consumers will be allocated 80 cu.m. per head a year. Where present consumption is above that figure, the excess will be cut to half, so that areas using 120 cubic metres per head will be reduced to 100 cubic metres.

These reductions, approved by the Agricultural Planning Council on Monday, only affect areas south of the Carmel range, and exclude Haifa as well. Behind these measures is the continued near-drought over the last four years which has badly depleted subterranean sources.

Meteorologists expect a normal rainfall this winter, and the reduced allocations are based on that assumption. Even if the country enjoys exceptional rainfall, results will not be felt until 1962. In any event control measures will continue until the Jordan pipeline is completed at the beginning of 1964.

The chief crops whose output will be affected are cotton, peanuts, corn and sorghum. Considerable possibilities exist of saving water, and it is not expected that industry will be handicapped by the diminished quotas. Farmers have used already in this year 10-12 per cent less water per dunam than previously, by observing simple economy precautions.

Notices to the Public

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
Department of Antiquities

Notice is hereby given to all dealers in Antiquities that their licences expire on December 31, 1960, and should be renewed up to and including January 15, 1961.

Applications for renewal of licences should be addressed to the Director of Antiquities, P.O.B. 586, Jerusalem, with the expired licences and licence fees to the sum of IL5 (five) enclosed.

Dealers not yet in possession of a licence should apply to the Department of Antiquities for such licences stating their full names, names of their firm (if any), private and business addresses, and enclosing the statutory fees (IL5).

The attention of all concerned is hereby drawn to the Antiquities Rules (Amendment) of April 25, 1958, which were published in Reshumot (Kovetz ha-takanot) No. 791 of May 15, 1958.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

	19/12	20/12
$ LINKED		
3½% Tavel $	94½	94
3½% Zmudel $	85½	85
4½% Def. Loan	100	100½
6% Hous. Loan H	97½	97½
4½% " " H	97½	97½
6½% P.E.C. 57/64	101½	101½
5% Nat'l Oil Co.	94½	94½
6% K. Hay. III	96½	96½
6% Fert. & Chem.	98	97½
Local Authorities	99½	99½
C.O.L. LINKED		
4½% Def. Loan	103½	103½
4½% Hou. Loan "A"	101½	101
6½% P.E.C. 57/64	118½	118½
6% K. Hay. III	96	96
Local Authorities	102	103
50%/50% $ C.o.L. LINKED		
6% Ind. Dev. Bank	104½	104½
5% Pal. Elect.	98	98½
6% Bank Leumi Invest.	98½	98
ORD. & PREF. SHRS.		
Pal. Elect. Stock	515	514
4½% Pal. Elect. 2nd Pref. Stock	413	413
Bank Leumi "A" Ord. Stock	369½	367½
Gen. Mort. Bank (new bearer)	362	362
Bank Leumi Inv	356	356
Rassco Pref.	215½	215½
Hous. Mort. Bank	171	169½
Ellern Invest.	390	390
Africa Pal. Inv.	384½	380
New Af. Pal. —	305½	—
I. L. D. C.	342	—
(new bearer)	325½	324
Ata Textiles	213½	213
Def. Shares (Reg.)	193½	193½
Moller Text.	157½	117
Phoenicia	132½	132
Assis & Bel. Bro.	225	222½
Pal. Potash	309	309
Dead Sea Foun.	213½	216
Teva	232	232
Pal. Cold Stor.	260	260
Paper Mills	210½	211
Alliance	25.30	25.10
Delek	218	218
Delek 11/13	220½	220
Jordan Explor.	115	113
Nahushtan	138	138
Fert. & Chem.	126½	126½
CURB		
Lapidoth	5.06	5.07
Naphta	163	165

B: Buyers only. E: ex Div/Coupon

TODAY'S TENDENCY

Dollar Bonds	Irregular
Index Bonds	Higher
Ord. Shares	Lower

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IN THE LAND OF FISH FILLET

Skyscrapers Rise on Iceland's Volcanic Countryside

By MICHAEL SALZER

REYKJAVIC. — IN modern Iceland skyscrapers rise from the lava-fields and shiny limousines ride the dusty highways across the arid landscape of burnt-out craters and volcanic desert. New white villages sprout from the treeless ground around the hot springs that supply heat for homes, factories and swimming pools, and that ripen the bananas, coffee beans, grapes and tomatoes in the greenhouses.

Towns spread into the landscape just this side of the Arctic Circle like the glaciers that long ago wedged their icy tongues into the surrounding valleys. At the turn of the century, Reykjavic, the capital, had 6,500 inhabitants; today nearly half of the country's population of 170,000 live in modern apartment blocks, luxurious seaside villas, sturdy wooden houses and rustic Nissen huts.

Newcomers often move into their homes before the walls have quite dried and whilst the workmen are still busy on the upper floor. Building grants are made from floor to floor; when one is complete, the State advances the loan for the next. Though the exteriors may sometimes remain unfinished and shabby for years, inside the homes are snug, comfortable and up-to-date with electrical dish-washers, mixers and freezers, wall-to-wall carpeting, good furniture and bold contemporary art.

At the counters of the tobacco shops, the youths in tight jeans and the girls sip their Coca-Colas and read the serialized ancient Viking sagas in their weekly magazines. Reykjavic's 40 bookshops are well patronized and attract as many customers as the six cinemas, whose profits help finance the new university, while the impressive new National Theatre is usually packed for each performance. Bridge is replacing chess as the favourite pastime of the islanders during the long winter months.

High Living Standard

Iceland's high living standard is based on fish and credits. The interest alone on the national debt is about 300 dollars *per capita*. But with a belief in a continued boom and good fishing seasons, and with a tremendous drive for new undertakings, the Icelanders carry on optimistically. They have recently applied to the World Bank for a 30-million-dollar loan to finance a new piping system to harness more of the hot springs for Reykjavic's central heating. German firms are interested in exploiting the lava rock as building material, the seaweed as animal food, and they have supplied the huge filleting machines which have helped substantially to increase the output of fish products.

Large freezing plants, originally built through American loans, will soon be paid for, since the markets for deep-frozen fillets have expanded, with the Soviet bloc taking a third of the total catch.

"The Icelanders are sitting on a gold mine," a Swedish herring-buyer said to me at Siglufjord, the isolated northern fishing port. "They are fishing the best grounds and they know how to make the most of their good fortune." Fish provides two-thirds of Iceland's foreign currency. The remainder is derived from the U.S. lease of Keflavik air base and the radar stations which form a part of the Long Distance Warning chain of Western defences. But it is on fish — exported fresh, frozen, filleted, smoked, dried, processed as oil, fertiliser and fodder — that Iceland's livelihood depends.

Fishing Dispute

Although the dispute with Britain over Iceland's offshore limit of 12 miles has not yet been resolved, the Icelanders are optimistic and hope for a compromise. They would like to see the traditional friendship with Britain renewed, with the United Kingdom again regaining its leading position in foreign trade, which has in recent years gone to Russia, America, and Western and Eastern Germany.

The recent currency reform has stemmed inflation and stabilized the krona, stimulated tourist traffic and helped to correct the adverse trade balance. The coalition Government has managed to stem the extreme Leftists who are anti-Nato, and, if the boom can continue and relations with Britain resume their normal course, political stability should be assured. (OFNS)

Postman's Knock

By GIDEON WEIGERT

THE opening of the new Central Galilee mobile postal service at Acre yesterday by Mr. A. Renan, Director of Postal Services, was an event of exceptional importance: the last of Israel's Arab villages are to have a regular postal service. The new line will serve some 20 Jewish settlements and the Arab villages of Makar, A Sha'ab, Araba and Deir Hanna.

Simultaneously, regular postal services have been arranged for the first Beduin tribes. Hitherto, some 12 tribes and sub-tribes living in the Negev, with a population of 14,000, received their mail at the Beersheba offices of the Military Governor, a practice abandoned long ago in the Triangle and Galilee. A "rural postman", a member of the tribe himself, will now fetch the mail once weekly from Beersheba and will distribute it among the members of his tribe. He will also be in possession of a stock of stamps and other small postal stationery for sale at the tribe's encampment. Should this system, now introduced on an experimental basis in a number of tribes, prove successful, it will soon be extended to include every single tribe and sub-tribe in the area.

To judge the speed at which "operation postal service among Israel's 240,000 Arabs" has been carried out, one has to recall that, at the end of 30 years of Mandatory rule in this country, only the Nazareth Post Office and one postal agency functioned in the Arab areas which are now in Israel territory. Today the Arab sector is supplied with the following postal services: there is one fully staffed office at Nazareth with a staff of 16 members, 10 postal agencies, 30 daily mobile postal van connections to Arab villages, five villages receive mail twice weekly and 80 once a week. There is an Arab staff of 31 in the Post Department and a further 45 Arab postmen are engaged on full or part-time assignments. Within the coming year, the postal authorities hope to double the present services.

Few Telephones

The picture as far as telephone service is concerned is less rosy. There are exchanges in Nazareth, Shfar Am, and Usfiyah, while subscribers in Baka el Gharbiah and Tayibeh villages are linked to nearby Jewish colonies. It is difficult indeed to see how the Director-General of the Ministry of Posts will keep his promise, given last year, that by 1968 every Arab village in Israel will have a telephone connection, since his department has only managed to provide service to five out of 105 Arab localities in 13 years.

MARGINAL COMMENT

Politics and the Intellectual

By Sraya Shapiro

THE failure of the intellectual to make a good politician, which was the subject of comment in this column recently, is a claim which intellectuals hate to hear. Nothing seems wrong with political leaders who have made theoretical studies in some field or another; but a thinker or a preacher of reform entering politics often enough makes disastrous errors.

It is not that the intellectual cannot evaluate the needs of the society in which he lives, but that the art of leading people is only partly related to the ability to juggle abstract concepts successfully.

Prof. James Joll, of Oxford, who recently produced a volume on "Intellectuals in Politics", provides three illustrations of this thesis, all taken from recent European history. Blum, Rathenau and Marinetti failed as political leaders, although each failed in a different way. Marinetti, the originator of futurism and Italian ultra-nationalism, joined by Mussolini half-way in the quest for power, was given all the honours of which a vain man could dream, but no shadow of real power. Rathenau was murdered. Blum was in power for slightly over a year, in 1936, and although he enjoyed respect and exercised political influences after the Second World War, he never returned to active politics.

Professor Joll does not attempt to say why these intellectuals fail in office, so we must draw our own conclusions.

★

BLUM and Rathenau were both hampered in their careers because they were Jews. Blum was vaguely sympathetic to Zionists who suggested a solution which he would not consider for himself. Rathenau took every opportunity to stress how German, or rather, how Prussian, he felt. But Marinetti had no inherent handicaps of that kind. He failed to take any important place in the hierarchy of fascist organization because he remained an intellectual — a man whose ideas were unrelated to the facts of life.

It is strange to note, as does Prof. Joll, how much the Nazis borrowed from Rathenau in the way of social and industrial organization. In his lifetime, his writings, clad in metaphysical form, exercised no influence at all, although his books sold well. If anything, they made him more enemies than he deserved. Rathenau was a rich industrialist with a sense of vocation. Anybody could achieve a soul if he had "the will to what is good." He cultivated the friendship of Wilhelm Schwaner, who belonged to the most anti-semitic wing of the German nationalists. In 1918, he provoked general opposition by opposing Ludendorf's request for an armistice — an act which would have deprived Germany of her bargaining powers.

★

THE mistake which proved disastrous for Rathenau was his agreement, against his better judgment, to sign the Rapallo treaty with Russia. He had been arguing that Germany's future lay in proving to the Allies that she was reliable. By playing with the Russians, Germany made herself suspect to the West without obtaining real support from the East. However, his arguments were overborne by his anti-semitic Director of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and by the German Army. Logically, he should have resigned. Instead he took on himself the responsibility for a policy in which he did not believe and which caused his death.

★

IN the case of Blum, the mistake of his life was that he achieved power at a moment when social reforms were of minor importance in comparison with military considerations. Blum antagonized Frenchmen by introducing a forty hour week — an achievement everybody now takes for granted. But he understood very little of defence, and admitted so freely. He gave an attentive ear to Colonel Charles de Gaulle, but during a half-hour interview the telephone on his desk rang ten times. Several months later, when he was defeated, he accepted vice-premiership in a cabinet although he did not approve of its policy.

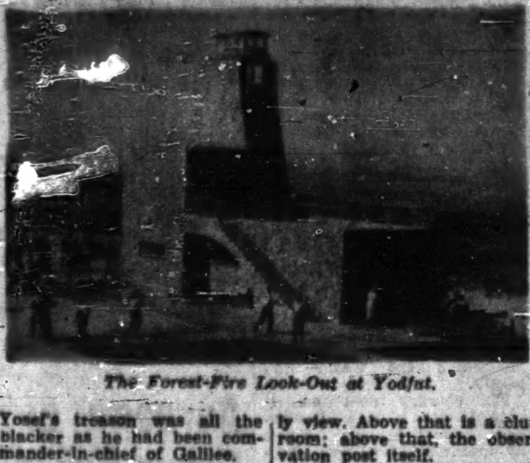
★

COULD these things have happened to politicians hardened in the game, statesmen who rely on an instinct for the situation rather than on theories? Perhaps. But it is more likely to happen to the man of theory.

Tel Aviv, December 20.

Heroic Yodfat Lives Again

By PAULA ARNOLD



The Forest-Fire Look-Out at Yodfat.

YODFAT, the eagles' nest in the heart of Galilee, played its part in the gallant — although disastrous — revolt against the Romans. Some may remember that it was there that Yosef Ben Mathia (Josephus Flavius) retreated to the last stronghold in Galilee when Vespasian came up from Acre, slowly but surely fighting his way from hill to hill. Yosef gave the order that the garrison should kill each other — and when they had all fallen by the swords of their brethren, Yosef, and one man whom he had persuaded or suborned, traitors to their people of the most shameful type, surrendered to Vespasian. There is reason to believe that Yosef had long prepared this betrayal, for Vespasian treated him with a kindness that makes us suspicious. Yosef's treason was all the blacker as he had been commander-in-chief of Galilee.

Observation Post

Today a little plateau, not far from the original Yodfat but situated on a neighbouring hill, bears the old name again. A beautiful fire observation post, one of the stone towers now rising wherever the Jewish National Fund is planting forests on the hills, stands on the northwest of the plateau. In a fortress-like square are six neat dwelling-houses with good washrooms. The dining-room — small, for there are only thirty members in the young Kibbutz — takes up the ground-floor of the tower, and adjoining it there is a terrace with a lovely view. Above that is a club room; above that, the observation post itself.

It is gratifying to hear that the young people who came here to do the back-breaking work of reclaiming the hills are scouts who have just finished secondary school, all between 18 and 20, the "Yuvalim" group. They are the sons and daughters of townspeople, from Haifa, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. They are sturdy and most of them are handsome.

Yodfat is meant to be the centre of a section of 40,000 dunam. The good land in the valleys, here as elsewhere in Galilee, is in Arab hands. This forms a third of the whole. Of the two-thirds belonging to the Keren Kayemet, about eight thousand dunam will eventually be fit for farming — mostly for tobacco and deciduous fruit. The other half of the section is good only for afforestation. The boys and girls are now blowing up and grubbing out rocks, terracing the slopes and planting trees. Only when the whole is reclaimed will the Yuvalim group have their own farm; they will also serve as instructors for new settlements in the area.

Rest Home Planned

If you look for Yodfat on the map, you will find it on the northern slope of Mt. Atzmon. It is on a hill four hundred metres high, joined to the secondary road leaving the first-class highway from Acre to Safad at a point only a few miles from Acre. The mountains here consist of tilted blocks, with their gentle northerly slopes overgrown with scrub — laurel, pistacia mastix, stunted oak, cistus rose. The southern slopes are abrupt rockfaces, often pitted with caves, extremely romantic when regarded as landscape, quite useless from the farmers' point of view. When the area has been reclaimed and a ring of settlements surrounds Yodfat, it is to be hoped that the pioneer village or some other settlement will have a Rest Home, for the landscape, which includes a view of the sea and of Lebanon, is quite as beautiful as that of nearby Hanita.

HEARD ABROAD

The lifelong spinster career-woman is becoming something of a rare bird — Sir David Eccles, Minister of Education

So far the "soaring sixties" have shown little inclination to "soar" — Mr. G. Arnold Hart, President of the Bank of Montreal

Commercial broadcasting, in whatever form, exists to sell goods, and public service broadcasting to serve the public — Mr. Hugh Carleton Greene, Director-General of the B.B.C.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

KEREN HAYESOD

Davar (Histadrut) writes: "The Conference will certainly be quieter, more modest and perhaps more 'boring'... than the others now being held. But those taking part should know that... as far as the fulfilment of Zionism is concerned, there is no gathering more important that this one." The paper goes on to mention the achievements of the Keren Hayesod in the past, as well as the tasks that it must fulfil still in strengthening existing villages and establishing new settlements.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) writes: "The 40 years of Keren Hayesod activity have been crowned with great achievements. But the work of the Keren Hayesod was not only important in the past. It still has the key task of consolidating and enlarging settlement in Israel... half of which is still unsettled... The Conference should pay attention to this still vital task."

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) says that it is not by chance that the 40th anniversaries of the Histadrut and of the Keren Hayesod, and the 50th anniversary of Degania, are being celebrated at the same time. "The State of Israel was founded by a wonderful combination of different elements — the pioneering work of a small group of dreamers and believers, the material and moral support of the Jewish people in the Diaspora, and the organization of the workers within the framework of the Histadrut."

Bomb Scare

Herut writes: "We are not surprised when the Soviet Union... interprets every report about Israel, correct or incorrect, in a manner calculated to help her to intensify Arab dependence on her and to strengthen her position in the Middle East. But what advantage do the American authorities expect to gain from their spectacular stories about 'the atomic bomb that Israel can produce,' except for an increase in tension in the area?... The artificial dramatization of the work of Israel scientists... is an act of sabotage that does not serve the cause of peace in the region and in the world."

Lavon Affair

Ha'aretz (non-party) says that everyone able to do so should help the Ministerial Committee investigating the 'Lavon Affair,' and that "the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence is apparently not doing so... We are interested in the 1954 affair being clarified in every respect. We have said more than once that we are ready to draw all the appropriate conclusions about the people concerned, after this is done, both as regards the past and the future. But the impression exists that Mr. Ben-Gurion is already less interested in clarifying the Affair than in removing Mr. Lavon from his post as Secretary-General of the Histadrut."

Readers' Letters

MISUNDERSTANDING

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The "Interview with an Indian Immigrant in Beersheba" — the undersigned — which was broadcast by Kol Yisrael on December 9, seems to have been misunderstood by some people, who are threatening me because they say that I praised the Government, the Jewish Agency and the Histadrut by statements that I am happy and content with my salary of IL160.- per month and that I also engage in charity on this amount.

The fact is that, as I have already informed all the bodies concerned, my salary is small and that I am unable to manage the family expenses and am in debt to banks, Amidar, the Municipality and tradespeople, all of whom have extended credit to me on a personal basis. I have not as yet received any satisfactory reply to all my appeals for help and for permanent employment.

Many people have asked me why I waited so long to ask for help and did not take the steps others have. I told them that my philosophy of life is different from theirs and I believe that God will help us, as we have come to the Holy Land of the Bible. I said that I have placed my hands in God's, and somehow He answers prayers. I trust that the authorities will help me without further delay.

Yours, etc.,
RAYMOND TALKAR

Beersheba, December 16.

EXPORT UNDESIRED

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Foreign currency received in payment of stamps is exchanged by the Treasury at the rate of exchange IL1.80 = $1.-, i.e. without premium, regardless as to whether the stamps are current issues or out of circulation.

The absurd situation arises that the stamp dealer with a shop "Recommended for Tourists" is obliged to advise a tourist that he is not permitted to purchase stamps unless he, the client, specifically exchanges foreign currency at the above official rate of IL1.80 for this purpose, whereas he obtains IL2.16 whenever he exchanges dollars at any bank for any other purpose. Needless to mention that the outcome is always the same: the tourist considers the dealer a crook and will eventually purchase his stamps either at a shop where no such advice is given or back home.

A similar situation prevails regarding the export of stamps to dealers abroad; we just cannot compete, at the rate of IL1.80, with dealers in the U.S., who have accumulated large stocks of Israel stamps and whose prices are not governed by so-called "minimum export price control."

Prevailing export licence regulations necessitate the handing over of 60 per cent of the foreign currency involved to the Treasury, whereas 40 per cent may be utilised by the exporter for the importation of stamps. In order to maintain a proper stock of new issues of foreign countries, without which no dealer can exist — some exporters sell at or even below cost-price to get the benefit of this 40 per cent.

Here again the Competent Authorities do their utmost to discourage exports by excluding stamps sold at auction-sales from the above arrangement, reasoning that "these stamps are not the property of the exporter."

As a result, dealers rather forsake currency-earnings and prefer local sales to exports, which incur cost and work involved in the despatch of hundreds of auction catalogues.

Yours, etc.,
G. HEILBORN

November 11.

This letter has been sent to the Treasury, but no reply has yet been received.

PEN FRIENDS

MR. MICHAEL LADELE AWOYELE, Moor Plantation, Ibadan, Nigeria, wishes to correspond with a girl, preferably in Jerusalem, for exchange of views and news of their respective countries.

MR. THOMAS AFFUL, Accounts Officer, Kumasi College of Technology, Kumasi, Ghana, wants Israel pen-friends (one female and one male).

MUSICAL DIARY

Special Concert

Special Concert by the London Symphony Orchestra, Conductor Antal Dorati (Mann Auditorium, Dec. 17). Boyce: Symphony No. 5 in D-major; Britten: Variations and Fugue on a Theme of Purcell; Beethoven: Symphony No. 3 "Eroica."

WILLIAM Boyce's little Symphony, showing a strong Handelian influence, was given a precise, dynamic rendering, although a little heavy in the "Grazioso" marked Tempo di Gavotta and the Minuetto, and there was some sharpness in the violins.

Mr. Dorati and the Orchestra reached a climax in the Britten work which was an especially fortunate choice, as it gave ample opportunity to listen to different instrumental groups and thus dwell upon their characteristic qualities.

Of the string section, the basses were amazingly beautiful and refined, the violas and the celli coming next as to relative beauty and sonority. As to the violins — we found them again lacking depth, and with insufficient expressiveness. However, their discipline, precision and homogeneity was some compensation.

Special praise goes to the brass section. Boyce's high trumpets, Britten's ample brass sections and the famous horn phrase in the Eroica were sufficient proof of the excellent technique and otherwise high standard of these instrumentalists.

As to the wind section, these performers were ideal, disciplined players who make their instruments blend beautifully with the general sound of the orchestra. And so we come to one of the basic qualities of the L.S.O. — as a body they show a most remarkable respect for the common goal, be it technical correctness, the conductor's intentions, or the spirit of the style.

All this was again felt clearly in the Beethoven. As to Mr. Dorati's approach, he produced a clever constructive line giving the Symphony a logical, firm and often original interpretation with strong emphasis on its formal qualities. However, the great spiritual content of this work came only to partial incarnation.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

Music to Order

The Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Georg Singer, conductor; Dinah Avrech, piano; Yehoshua Zohar, baritone; Shulamit Benedick, soprano; The Kol Yisrael Choir (Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, Jerusalem, December 13). Beethoven: "Leonore" No. 3; Rachmaninoff: Piano Concerto No. 3 in D-minor, opus 30; Yehezkel Braun: "Mizmor Lehistadrut" (First performance).

THE orchestra was in good form in the opening overture (with only the oboes having some rhythmical trouble), and it kept up its efficiently in the arduous tasks that followed.

The Third Piano Concerto by Rachmaninoff is such an empty and banal piece of endless duration that one wonders why Dinah Avrech chose to waste her talent and our time on this embarrassing composition. She played with admirable stamina and impressive technique, and, perhaps, with more drive and some time-saving devices, the work would have been somewhat shorter, though hardly any more palatable.

The first performance of Yehezkel Braun's Histadrut Cantata left one with mixed feelings. In principle, such a piece d'occasion belongs to a proper function celebrating the achievements of the Histadrut and not a concert hall. This also limits one's appreciation of Braun's music. He is one of the most promising composers of our young generation and has given us proof of his great talent in some recent compositions. This commissioned piece contains some interesting details in orchestration and ideas, some rhythmical finesse, but, on the whole, it does not rise over the usual *cliché* of the common species of utility music still rampant in our music production.

The performace seemed to have been efficiently prepared and all participants gave of their best to make this premiere a success. Yehoshua Zohar was an impressive speaker, declaiming some propagandistic passages clearly in a sonorous voice and displaying considerable dignity. He also sang, with Shulamit Benedick providing the soprano, a few musical lines.

Composers should exercise more care not to overtax the ability of our singers to use their higher (or highest) register. The choir attended to its more gratifying task with improved precision and diction, though its limited sound volume demands the enrolment of suitable reinforcements to make the choir meet the demands of its important role. Georg Singer led the orchestra through all danger spots unharmed and came out as an undisputed master of the forces at his command.

YOHANAN BOEHM

Uneven Pianist

Piano recital by Tadeusz Kerner (Goodman Auditorium Dec. 11) Mozart: Fantasia in D minor K. 397; Beethoven: Sonata in D Minor op. 31 No. 2; Chopin: Andante Spianato and Polonaise Brillante op. 22; Schumann: Carnaval.

OPENING with one of Mozart's amazing Fantasias, which demand a perfect blending of utmost expression and close adherence to classical style, Mr. Tadeusz Kerner showed his capabilities, but not all the items were on the same level.

The Beethoven D minor sonata seemed almost beyond the reach of this pianist. To base the interpretation of this mystical, dark and expressive work on sheer eruptive dynamic contrasts, exaggerated tempi, and to disregard its tremendous lyrical qualities, is a naive approach.

The Chopin too, was not what we expected. The Andante lacked the very special songlike beauty on which it is based, the Polonaise was anything but brilliant. But in the last part of the recital Kerner again reached a fine level. The rendition as a whole showed understanding of style, colourful expression and sometimes fine tonal qualities, although here too there were differences of level.

BENJAMIN BAR AM

Jerusalem Libraries

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE U.S.I.S. Centre in the American Consulate General building in Jerusalem is to enlarge its library to the size of that in Tel Aviv. The Jerusalem library now has an additional room which has been set aside as a reference room on college information and as a record library. In addition, two-thirds of the large entrance hall has been made into a reading room.

The Jerusalem Centre has 4,600 registered members, of whom about one-half use the 4,200 volume library and the 861 record library or visit the small cinema hall where documentary films are shown. The film section is now housed in a separate wing, which has its own entrance for use after office hours. The cinema hall, which seats about 50 persons, will also be used for lectures, play-readings and exhibitions.

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THE British Council expects to reopen its Jerusalem branch at the beginning of January, it is learned. The library will again be located in the Terra Sancta building. At first it will have 2,000 volumes, but it is hoped to increase the number of books to 5,000.

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